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25 January 1983

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2753

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

OCAM, ANAD TALKS CONCLUDED

OCAM Opening Session

Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 22 Dec 82

[Text] "The time has come to ask ourselves about the future of OCAM [African-Mauritian Joint Organization]," stated the current president of this organization, Mathieu Kerekou, president of Benin, during yesterday's opening session of the 11th summit of the African-Mauritian Joint Organization in Yamoussoukro. President Kerekou added that during this session the new function and appropriate new structure for OCAM will be clearly redefined, based on the role that it is called upon to play in activating the solidarity and cooperation linking member states.

Solidarity is evidently the key word of the meetings that have just been held in Yamoussoukro. The president of Niger, Col Seyni Kountche, in his closing address following the CEAO, ANAD [Agreement for Non-Agression and Assistance in the Area of Defense] and UMOA [West African Monetary Union] summits, emphasized that solidarity is the best way to contain the difficulties of the moment.

But from the many basic principles that have made up the solidity of these unions, the cohesion and discipline of the states must also be mentioned, as it was stipulated in the final communique of the UMOA which, is should be recalled, put the Nigerian president at its head.

Upon examining the activity reports of the governor of BCEAO [Central Bank of the West African States] and the president of the WADB [West African Development Bank], the heads of state were pleased to note the positive impact of the courageous adjustment measures implemented by the states, by their joint issuing institute and by the WADB since the beginning of the crisis.

As for ANAD, the conference demonstrated its willingness to effectively implement the objectives of the agreement and it approved the secretariat's equipment budget for next year.

Here again the presidency was entrusted to Col Seyni Kountche, chief of state of Niger.

The next conference will be held in Niamey, Niger in October, 1983.

UMOA's Final Press Release

Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 22 Dec 82

[Text] "On 20 December 1982 in Yamoussoukrou, Ivory Coast, the Fourth Conference of the Heads of State of the West African Monetary Union took place in the presence of Their Excellencies Mathieu Kerekou, president of the People's Republic of Benin; Felix Houphouet-Boigny, president of the Republic of the Ivory Coast; Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo, chief of state of the Republic of Upper Volta; Seyni Kountche, chief of state of the Republic of Niger; Abdou Diouf, president of the Republic of Senegal; and Gnassingbe Eyadema, president of the Republic of Togo.

"The heads of state paid particular tribute to His Excellency Abdou Diouf, current president, for the valuable services accomplished at the head of the supreme council of the Union.

"Within the framework of the provisions of Article 5 of the UMOA treaty, His Excellency Seyni Kountche, president of the Supreme Military Council, head of state of the Republic of Niger, was made president of the conference.

"The celebration of the Union's 20th anniversary presented the conference of the heads of state with the opportunity to express its satisfaction with the outstanding achievements of an organization that has proved its solidity and to praise the basic principles that contributed to this success: solidarity, cohesion and discipline. Bolstered by these remarkable results, the heads of state of the Monetary Union have vigorously renewed their steadfast faith in the Monetary Union and their determination to work to strengthen it.

"The conference had to examine the activity reports of the governor of the Central Bank of the West African States and of the president of the West African Development Bank.

"The heads of state learned of the change in the economic and monetary position of the Union, which has been strongly influenced by the world economic crisis in conjunction with the existence of some internal rigidities.

"In this regard they were pleased to note the positive impact of the courageous adjustment measures instituted by the states, by their joint issuing institute and by the WADB since the beginning of the crisis. This activity will be continued and strengthened.

"With this in mind the conference defined an overall strategy for action for creating the conditions for a durable financial and economic recovery. This strategy is based on the following priority activities:

--developing agriculture in order to attain food self-sufficiency

--developing all energy potentials in order to reduce the Union's dependence on the outside

--continuing and strengthening reorganization measures

--orienting monetary policy for an optimal use of Union resources

--harmonizing national development policies in order to have better integration among member states.

"The Conference deeply appreciated the effectiveness of the activities conducted by the Union's various bodies, the Council of Ministers, the Administrative Council of the Central Bank, the Board of Directors of the WADB and the National Credit Committees.

"In particular, it was pleased to note the decisions made by the appropriate bodies of the Union concerning:

--renewing the mandate of Abdoulaye Fadiga, governor of the Central Bank of the West African States

--appointing Abou Bakar Baba-Moussa to the post of president of the West African Development Bank

--appointing Alassane Ouattara to the post of vice-governor of the Central Bank of the West African States.

"They addressed their heartfelt thanks to Charles Bila Kaboré, vice-governor of the Central Bank of the West African States, whose mandate is expiring at the end of the year, for the exemplary contributions that he made to the Union.

"The conference also noted its deep satisfaction to the president of the Council of Ministers, to the governor of the BCEAO, to the president of the WADB and to all of the staff of these two institutions for the devotion and competence that they have demonstrated in accomplishing their mission.

"The heads of state of Benin, Upper Volta, Niger, Senegal and Togo thanked President Félix Houphouët-Boigny, the government and the Ivorian people for the warm and fraternal welcome they were given."

ANAD's Final Press Release

Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 22 Dec 82

[Text] "The Fourth Conference of the Heads of State and Government of the Agreement for Non-Aggression and Assistance in the Area of Defense [ANAD] between the member states of the Economic Community of West Africa and Togo was held in Yamoussoukro at party headquarters on Monday, 20 December, 1982 with His Excellency Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, president of the Republic of Togo, presiding.

"The participants at this conference were: for the Republic of the Ivory Coast, His Excellency Félix Houphouët-Boigny, president of the republic;

for the Republic of Upper Volta, His Excellency the Physician-Commander Jean Baptiste Ouedraogo, president of the People's Council of Salvation, chief of state; for the Republic of Mali, His Excellency Gen Moussa Traore, secretary general of the Democratic Union of the Malian People, president of the republic; for the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, His Excellency Lt Col Mohamad Khouna Ould Haidalla, president of the Military Committee of National Salvation, chief of state; for the Republic of Niger, His Excellency Col Seyni Kountche, president of the Supreme Military Council, chief of state; for the Republic of Senegal, His Excellency Abdou Diouf, president of the republic; for the Republic of Togo, His Excellency Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding president of the Assembly of Togolese People, president of the republic.

"Also attending the conference as an observer for the People's Republic of Benin, His Excellency Col Ohouens Barthelemy, general chief-of-staff of the People's Armed Forces of Benin, minister of industry mines and energy.

"After having listened to the conclusions of the seventh session of the Council of Ministers, the heads of state reaffirmed their solidarity and their desire to keep peace in the area.

"The Conference demonstrated its political desire to effectively implement the goals of the Agreement for Non-Aggression and Assistance in the Area of Defense.

"The Conference approved the operating and equipment budget of the general secretariat for 1983.

"The heads of state addressed their heartfelt congratulations and their thanks to His Excellency General Gnassingbe Eyadema, president of the Republic of Togo, for his indefatigable activities in fulfilling his mandate as president of ANAD.

"The heads of state decided to entrust the presidency of the conference to His Excellency Col Seyni Kountche, president of the Supreme Military Council, head of state of Niger.

"The Fifth Conference of the Heads of State of ANAD will be held in Niamey in October 1983.

"The Conference congratulated the Council of Ministers and the experts of the member states, who had done an excellent job, thus facilitating the important decisionmaking needed for ANAD's growth.

"The heads of state congratulated the general secretary of ANAD and all his colleagues for their research efforts, as well as for the quality of the documents presented.

"The excellencies, the heads of state of the Republic of Upper Volta, the Republic of Mali, the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, the Republic of Niger,

the Republic of Senegal and the Republic of Togo thanked their brother and friend, His Excellency Felix Houphouet-Boigny, president of the Republic of the Ivory Coast, the Ivorian government and people for the particularly warm, very brotherly and definitely African welcome that they and their delegations received during their stay in the Republic of the Ivory Coast."

9720

CSO: 3419/366

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

FRENCH AID TO IVORY COAST--Within the framework of agreements for cooperation in education and training between France and the Ivory Coast, Francis Plateau, head of the French Mission for Cooperation in Abidjan and Yao Thomas N'Guessan, director of higher education, signed a Fr 108.5 million financing agreement on 13 December. The institutions that will benefit from this agreement are: the Higher Education School, Fr 22.5 million; the University of Economics, the College of Literature, the University Center for the Teaching of French (CUEF) and the National School of Statistics and Applied Economics (ENSEA), Fr 2.5 million each; the School of Pharmacy, Fr 5 million; the University Center for Information and Programming (CUIP), Fr 3 million; the Institute for Educational Research, Experimentation and Teaching (IREEP), the University Center for Continuing Education (CUFOP) and the Institute of Applied Linguistics (ILA), Fr 1.5 million each; the Mathematics Research Institute (IRMA), the University Center for Information Processing (CUTI), the Center for Audiovisual Teaching and Research (CERAV) and the Research Institute for New Energies (IREN), Fr 1.25 million each; the National Higher Institute for Technical Teaching (INSET), Fr 10 million; the National Public Health Institute (INSP), Fr 7.5 million; the Technical Military Preparatory School (EMPT), Fr 7.5 million; the National Management School (ENA) and the National Arts Institute (INA), Fr 5 million each; the Bourake Agricultural Institute (IAB) and the National Higher Agronomy School (ENSA), Fr 500,000 each. [Excerpts] [Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 22 Dec 82] 9720

CSO: 3419/366

ANGOLA

CAPTURED EVIDENCE PROVES WEST AIDS UNITA

AB081014 Luanda ANGOP in French 1345 GMT 7 Jan 83

[Excerpts] Cuito Cuanavale, 7 Jan (ANGOP)--The 16th Infantry Brigade of the Angolan Armed Forces (FAPLA) destroyed last November and December an important supply and penetration route used by enemy groups in the Angolan Province of Cuando-Cubango by neutralizing one of the most important units of the Angolan puppets, trained and put into Angolan territory by South Africa.

The puppet troops, which were destroyed by FAPLA in the Lupire commune northeast of Cuito-Cuanavale, used the route which has just been cut off.

According to a FAPLA report presented by Lieutenant Justino Bunje Dragao in Cuito-Cuanavale, located about 100 km from Menongue, this puppet supply route passes through the neighboring areas of the Cuito-Cuanavale commune. The route starts at the South African base of Runtu and passes other points in the illegally occupied northeastern part of Namibia. [Words indistinct] state that since last May a good many Angolans, who were deceived by the pro-South African puppet organization, UNITA, underwent intensive training, with the participation of South African instructors, for 3 or 4 months in the border areas between Angola and Namibia.

These groups, which received war materiel, in particular sophisticated weapons, uniforms, logistical support, auxiliary telecommunications equipment, and other South African and Western-made weapons [words indistinct] in order to engage in guerrilla warfare, sabotage, and propaganda activities aimed at destabilizing the sociopolitical situation in the People's Republic of Angola.

The weapons supplied to these groups, according to reports from prisoners, would be used especially for aggression against the civilian population, for assassinations, and for stealing property, foodstuff, cattle, drugs, and other consumer goods.

Later, these groups would train certain elements of the population in the forests, particularly (?young men) who would serve as slaves for the South African Armed Forces against the Angolan people.

In addition, attacks would be launched on socioeconomic targets in Angola and ambushes would be carried out against supply columns for the civilian population. These attacks would also aim at destroying railroad and road communications. Operations against FAPLA units were also scheduled to be undertaken.

The commandant of the 16th FAPLA Brigade, Lt Justino Bunje Dragao, also pointed out that on 21 November 1982, FAPLA forces killed 80 bandits, took 4 enemy prisoners (2 sergeants, a cadet and a soldier) and seized a large quantity of weapons, a 60-mm mortar and some shells. Two high caliber machineguns and important quantities of ammunition were also captured.

On 8 December 1982, the FAPLA brigade destroyed a puppet base at the mouth of the Cacute River.

The clash resulted in 12 casualties among the puppets and various types of logistical equipment was also captured, particularly 20 81-mm mortar shells, some Chinese-made 75-mm gun shells, F-1 grenades with a South African (?trade mark), German-made explosive equipment for destroying bridges, 12 military uniforms, (?24) blankets, and other items.

All the reinforcement missions organized by the Pretoria forces failed, it was pointed out. Despite that, on 29 and 30 December the BBC, supported by South African Radio, reported whimsical communiqus which quickly found their way into the Western capitals saying that counterrevolutionary groups had destroyed a brigade of Angolan and Cuban soldiers. This is a very big lie.

The commander of the 16th Brigade revealed that foreign currency, in particular rands, dollars and notes of the former colonial Portuguese currency, were also seized from the enemy.

All this indisputable evidence lead us to conform that they are in fact bought, supplied and regularly receive the support of the United States, Germany, South Africa and Portugal.

With these casualties and these prisoners taken on the battlefield, the capture of some Pretoria regime agents believed to be Africa's greatest enemies and some leaders of Angolan counterrevolution as well as the seizure of equipment, one can prove imperialism's interference, particularly its puppets in South Africa, into the domestic affairs of the People's Republic of Angola as well as the involvement of some Western countries in the undeclared war by South Africa against Angola.

"When they were running away, we saw some white men with radios on their chests," the commander of the FAPLA brigade stated. He also revealed that a document was found on the leader of the group. The document mentioned the trainings [words indistinct] and contained information of their activities.

CSO: 3419/403

ANGOLA

OFFICIAL REPORT JUSTIFIES POLITICAL SITUATION

AB071839 Luanda ANGOP in French 1310 GMT 7 Jan 83

[ANGOP commentary: "The Struggle Continues"]

[Text] Luanda, 7 Jan (ANGOP)—Political analysts and qualified observers of the Angolan political situation already know to what side they must turn in the desperate attempt to fit the country's reality in the tight limits of their prejudices and ignorance.

In his speech on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the foundation of the MPR, Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos announced that the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee has taken some disciplinary measures aimed at correcting some mistakes made by party members who misused the right to criticism and who failed to abide strictly by the principle of democratic centralism stipulated in the party's charter.

The comrade president added that some of the criticisms were unfounded and unacceptable because they went beyond genuine criticism and were made outside the organs of the party, which diverted the attention of a few members to minor contradictions at a time of increased aggressiveness on the part of imperialism requiring unity of thinking and action.

Concretely, a group of party militants, who wrongly alleged to be acting on behalf of the masses they did not consult, had the cheek to take the opportunity of the president's anniversary to give as a birthday present an insulting caricature of the highest authority of the party and of the nation. Worse still, the caricature made unacceptable demands on the comrade president in contempt of the party and the state, such as the convening of a national congress and the setting up of a new government.

Also, using the structure of dialogues and theater play, they made to each other open criticism against certain authorities. The criticism affected the dignity of these authorities and caused artificial division among them.

In view of that indecent behavior and in compliance with the regulations of the party, the militants involved were suspended as a preventive measure and an investigation was ordered to be carried out by the competent body of the MPLA-Labor Party. That body has deemed it appropriate to order the

detention on suspicion of the three militants who played the greater part in the matter, pending the conclusion of the inquiry and the resultant measures according to the prevailing laws in the People's Republic of Angola.

These measures, taken by the party against some of its members who violated the party discipline immediately, give rise to false, conflicting and absurd rumors and to frenzied speculations both inside and outside the country, especially in Portugal.

The rightist press rejoiced over that new opportunity to inoculate its well-known poison against the Angolan revolution. There has been even the painful, ironical situation whereby notorious fascists yearning for the colonial era, have demanded the release of a man whom they pompously described as a communist held in detention in Luanda.

Without any consideration for reason and common sense and totally ignoring the core of the problem and the details of the charges, even some news editors considered Gauchists were taken in by a paranoiac speech containing personal sympathy with some of the accused persons and making revelations on the circumstances under which the theater play was written allegedly leading to the disciplinary measures taken by the party.

It has become almost commonplace to denounce the hand of imperialism in these maneuvers which are aimed at destabilizing the situation in our country, demobilizing and discouraging our cadres, confusing the Angolan people in order to make them reduce their vigilance and reduce their ardor in the concerted struggle--which is full of sacrifices--for national reconstruction and socialism against the South African enemy and its lackeys supported by the aggressive American Government.

Using the most illegitimate pretexts, the enemy tries to sow seeds of mistrust within the people, to denigrate or to create doubts about the political direction of the party and the state, to divide and to weaken the party, by speaking of irresponsibility, lies, demagogic, the class concept. He has the sick complex of judging our people with an unacceptable racist and paternalistic perspective.

Instead of taking into account the numerous efforts that have been made to regroup activists through an inquiry for clear reasons within the party and instead of considering the party as a whole, they see disunity between the left and the right, between the progressives and the moderates, between the historians and the contemporaries, between the pro-Westerners and the pro-Soviets, etc., etc., which only expresses the mental confusion and the primary ideas of those who think in this way and does not constitute the most useful attitude for understanding the Angolan revolutionary process.

To go so low as to speak of the People's Republic of Angola with reference to a so-called village socialism or by trying to compare it to countries governed once by Bokassa or Idi Amin constitutes an offense against the Angolan party and state. It is the revelation of the indignity within

which a certain press and certain Portuguese journalists--most of whom are frustrated by the irremediable loss of the privileged jobs they had in this country during the colonial era--have been dragging themselves.

In truth, none of that surprises us. Again, on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the independence of our country on 11 November 1981, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos had the opportunity to assert: "In the past one spoke of the Catete, Bakongo and Mulatto groups. Today one speaks of groups of African families, Mulattos and soldiers, etc. The aim is always the same: trying to divide to rule. But the truth is that so long as time passes, we will consolidate the basic organizations and the organs of our party and strengthen our internal unity. Our party activists know that the defense and preservation of the internal unity of the party is the basic condition for the consolidation of national unity based on just principles for the triumph of the democratic and popular revolution and of scientific socialism."

The People's Republic of Angola continues coherently on the path defined by President Agostinho Neto, written in the fundamental texts and strengthened by the blood of thousands and thousands of anonymous heroes of our people and will, at all costs, know how to find the means to overcome all the obstacles that imperialism and a whole host of parasites who receive means of subsistence and inspiration from it put in the way of Angola's triumphant march toward socialism and toward a society without exploitation.

CSO: 3419/403

ANGOLA

RECONSTRUCTION OF SABOTAGED BRIDGE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 25 Nov 82 p 1

/Excerpt/ The first phase of the provisional reconstruction works on the railroad bridge over the Giraul River, in Namibe Province, partially destroyed last 7 November by a South African commando, was completed on Monday, thus permitting restoration of rail traffic between this province and Huila and Kuando Kubango.

According to Justino Baia Lopes, provincial delegate of the Ministry of Transport and Communications, the first train left this province on Tuesday. It was bound for Kuando Kubango with more than 100 tons of miscellaneous merchandise.

Still according to the same responsible official, the efforts exerted specifically by the workers of the Namibe Railroad and the support given by the structures of the Agriculture Ministry Delegation and the Juila ENAMA /National Sea and Air Transport Enterprise/, which supplied machines for the works and the collaboration of the Logistics Office of the Defense Ministry contributed to the completion of these works.

It is to be emphasized that the definitive works of reconstructing this bridge will commence in a short time, according to statements made by the Namibe Provincial Transport Delegation.

12,116
CSO: 3442/78

STUDENTS IN PORTUGAL FORM ASSOCIATION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 26 Nov 82 p 2

/Text/ Lisbon--A union of Angolan students in Portugal will soon be formed in Lisbon, according to information divulged to ANGOP /Angolan Press Agency/ by the Student Support Section of the Angolan Embassy in Lisbon.

For this purpose a large delegation of the JMPLA /Youth Movement of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola/-Party Youth will soon travel to Portugal. At this moment several organizing activities are going on with the aim of sensitizing the students for their adhesion to UEA /Union of Angolan Students/Portugal.

The Student Support Section of the Angolan Embassy has held meetings discussing problems related to the situation of young Angolans studying in Portugal and a study of the documents to be presented in the Constituent Assembly of the UEA/Portugal.

According to the projected by-laws, said association will have as its principal objectives the organization of politicocultural banquets and days of solidarity with the just struggle of the peoples for self-determination, independence and social progress.

The union will be created with the support of the JMPLA-Party Youth and its projected by-laws were drawn up on the basis of the "regulations on the Angolan student abroad," approved earlier.

Furthermore, the same source told ANGOP that at this moment the Angolan Embassy oversees nearly 80 scholarship students who have come from Angola and 150 nonscholarship recipients resident in Portugal and studying in the several universities scattered through Portuguese territory.

The Student Support Section also oversees the Angolan workers who travel to Portugal to take training courses for professional improvement. According to what they told us 11 Angolan commercial pilots recently completed a 9-month course in the Aerovia-Limited. They will join the personnel of TAAG /Air Transportation of Angola/.

Six workers from AGENANG, six from the Construction Ministry for the elevator branch, four from the Planning Ministry for the stenography sector and six from the Foreign Affairs Ministry who are taking a course in diplomacy will also soon complete their courses.

Twenty other Angolan cadres are being trained in the Portuguese Merchant Marine School in the specialty of ship's captain. These students arrived in Portugal in 1980.

12,116
CSO: 3442/78

ANGOLA

ASPECTS OF COOPERATION WITH PORTUGAL DETAILED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 28 Nov 82 p 1-2

/Text/ Lisbon--Portuguese participation in the partial financing for the raising of the Cambambe Dam in the People's Republic of Angola will have as a counterpart the supplying of 50 percent of Portugal's petroleum. This information was divulged yesterday by Luis Fontoura, Portuguese secretary of state for cooperation.

The work in question represents an investment of more than \$150 million (about 4.68 billion kwanzas), of which more than \$100 million will be invested in hydroelectrical and mechanical equipment to be supplied by Portuguese industry.

Luis Fontoura, coming in to the Lisbon airport, further revealed that "The active participation of Portugal in prospecting, investigating and exploiting petroleum on one of the most promising areas of the Angolan continental shelf was agreed to with Pedro Van-Dunen (Loy), the Angolan energy and petroleum minister."

As a follow-up to this important agreement a Portuguese geological and mining mission will soon travel to Angola. It is also anticipated that the Luanda refinery will be rebuilt by a group of Portuguese companies.

During his stay in Angola, Luis Fontoura laid the foundations of an accord for the construction of several dozen railway coaches for the Angolan Railroads.

As ANGOP /Angolan Press Agency/ divulged last Friday, this concerns SOREFAME, which will construct 52 coaches and 6 baggage cars for the Benguela Railroad as part of a contract amounting to approximately 1.65 billion escudos.

"I had the opportunity to discuss with Planning Minister Lopo do Nascimento problems related to 'improving the situation of the Portuguese cooperants in Angola,' especially as far as teaching, lodging and provisioning were concerned," the secretary of state for cooperation emphasized.

There is also a strong possibility that fishing in Angolan waters by Portuguese ships will be agreed to and may take the form of association with Angolan state entities.

Luis Fontoura completed the negotiations for ceding Portugal's shareholding position in SONEFE /Electrical Energy Production and Distribution Enterprise/ to the People's Republic of Angola, after announcing payment of an indemnity by Angola.

The payment to the shareholders will be made in Portugal within one year. It was also agreed to make payment for the credits granted by the Development Bank for the construction of the Cambambe Dam and for the transmission and distribution lines.

"The value of these credits, together with the payment for the share in the public sector, will begin the constitution of a dollar fund destined to create mixed Angolan-Portuguese enterprises in the electric sector or even in other domains," Luis Fontoura emphasized.

12,116
CSO: 3442/78

YEAST SHORTAGE, OTHER PROBLEMS PLAGUE BREAD PRODUCTION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 12 Dec 82 p 2

[Excerpts] The Luanda Bakery Enterprise (EPAN) has been faced with serious problems in obtaining raw materials--particularly yeast--since June. The reduced or almost total lack of supplies of that product, particularly in recent times, is the main reason for the drop in production at nearly all the units under the enterprise's control and, as a consequence, the serious shortage of bread for Luanda's inhabitants and those of neighboring Bengo Province, who depend to a large extent on the units in the capital.

We were told by Armando Mendonca, EPAN's manager: "We plan the raw material requirements for our units every year so that the latter can achieve definite production levels. The fact is, however, that the quantities established are never delivered to us."

The first 5 months of 1982 were difficult for the Luanda Bakery Enterprise because during that time the bakeries were affected by the shortage of flour, a situation that began to improve gradually starting in May.

With stable flour supplies assured, EPAN was able to achieve its highest production level in June (2.5 million loaves of bread daily). But it should be emphasized that that figure applies only to units located in the city of Luanda and operated by that state-owned enterprise. It happens, however, that that goal, which should have been retained as an incentive, immediately dropped to almost nothing because of the inability of the Dutch Yeast Factory in Luanda to meet the demand. The stocks at the factory are almost exhausted.

In addition, the dry yeast that is generally used to level out uneven supplies has still not appeared, with the result that some bakeries are producing at only a fraction of their real capacities. Armando Mendonca pointed out that Luanda Province in particular requires more than 400 tons of fresh yeast to meet its needs. Supplies have been so irregular that there are days when not a single gram is received. "Because of that," he emphasized, "it is completely impossible for us to guarantee bread supplies for the inhabitants."

We have learned, however, that the Angolan ship "Hoji Ya Henda" is bringing about 54 tons of dry yeast to be unloaded in Luanda for destinations in Luanda Province and other provinces in the northern part of the country.

SOPAO at a Standstill Until April

SOPAO is one of EPAN's production units. It has been at a standstill since the beginning of 1981, basically because of such technical problems as the lack of parts and of some equipment for getting it operating again. According to Armando Mendonca, it will be among the second largest [as published] in the country. It will have a processing capacity of about 28 tons of flour per day, and that will bring a substantial improvement in bread supplies for Luanda's population--provided that there is an improvement in supplies of raw materials and spare parts for the enterprise.

It remains only to say that if factors linked directly to the production of bread--such as the supplying of flour and yeast--are guaranteed, the inhabitants of Luanda and Bengo Provinces will see the bread problem more or less solved, provided also that the structures located in each neighborhood or municipality comply with the measures established for selling the product in the inadequate number of outlets existing in the province.

11798
CSO: 3442/94

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

MARGARINE SHORTAGE DIFFICULTIES--ANGOP [ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY] has learned from manager Ramos da Silva that the shortage of margarine is the cause of the standstill at BOLAMA, the regional biscuit and noodle enterprise. According to the manager, the shortage of margarine is due to technical breakdowns at EMPAL in Lobito, the enterprise that supplies BOLAMA with 30 tons of margarine monthly for the latter's production. The difficulties in obtaining margarine are also linked to problems in transporting the raw material from Lobito to Luanda. Ramos da Silva said, however, that with the minimum quantities of margarine that the firm obtains from time to time, it has been possible to produce small quantities of almond cookies and noodles. The BOLAMA manager gave assurances that a special effort is being made to supply the enterprise with margarine either by land or by sea before the end of this week. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 17 Dec 82 p 4] 11798

FUEL PRICES UP TO HELP BUDGET--By a decision of the Permanent Committee on Price Setting and Control, fuel prices are going to be increased. Effective on 1 January, a liter of gasoline will cost 20 kwanzas, gas oil 5 kwanzas, lamp oil 5 kwanzas, Al jet fuel 4 kwanzas, and TM fuel 1,300 kwanzas. And each kilogram of butane gas will cost 15 kwanzas. The Permanent Committee on Price Setting and Control also found it necessary to raise the circulation tax. Effective on 1 January 1983, the vehicle circulation tax will be 1,000 kwanzas, with payment to be made annually in January, February, and March. It is emphasized, however, that the difference between current prices and the new prices will go entirely to the general state budget. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 17 Dec 82 p 2] 11798

PORtUGUESE CONTRACT FOR LUANDA REFINERY--Lisbon--The Angolan Government will sign a \$12-million contract with the Portuguese firm of SOREFAME [United Metal Fabrication Companies] next week for work to be done at the Luanda Refinery. According to statements to a local newspaper by Carlos Melancia, chairman of SOREFAME, the contract includes financing from the General Deposit Bank to cover 85 percent of the cost of the work. SOREFAME's chairman feels that his firm is now in a good position not only to carry out PROFABRIL's current project for the construction of a 50,000-cubic-meter storage tank, but also to obtain new contracts for work at the Luanda Refinery. It should be recalled that SOREFAME recently signed a large contract, also with Angola, for supplying rolling stock for the Benguela Railway. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 12 Dec 82 p 1] 11798

INFORMATION BULLETIN IN HUILA--Lubango--The first edition of the information bulletin for Huila Province went on sale to the public in the city of Lubango on Tuesday afternoon. A total of 1,500 copies were printed. In its 46 pages, this news medium, which belongs to the Provincial Commissariat, deals with a number of current topics in national and international politics. An outstanding example is the column on "peoples following the same path," which in this first issue is devoted entirely to the history of the Namibian people and their struggle for independence. The bulletin, with an offset cover showing the visit by Provincial Commissioner Mariano Puko to the village of Vikenge in the commune of Huila, discusses topics related to the social life of the province, particularly the economic and social difficulties noted during the assistance and inspection visit to that village by the province's top leader. Also concerning Huila Province is a report in the bulletin on party-government activities in the province and the taking of office by the deputy provincial commissioner, Valter Luis Viegas. The bulletin, whose editor is Provincial Commissioner Mariano Puko, also includes a body of text and a section of photo feature articles. It is printed by the Huila Printing Company. The printing run of 1,500 copies will be distributed nationally and especially to the provincial commissioners. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 17 Dec 82 p 2] 11798

PRESS DENIED INFORMATION--The First National Information Seminar, held in May 1982, opened a new era in assigning responsibility both for the workers in social communication and for the other sectors of the sociopolitical life of the country. Furthermore this position has been strengthened by Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos in his speech at the opening of the Campaign for Party Growth. As of then, pertinent guidelines were given to the responsible officials to the effect that they should cooperate to the greatest possible extent when asked to give or confirm any item of information to the organs of information. Those decisions and guidelines can be called a dead letter, as many people refuse their cooperation even when it is only a question of confirming or rectifying information. Written questions are required a week in advance and even then it is difficult to get a positive response. The journalist thus sees himself compromised while seeking the goals that the country's information sector claims to reach. /Excerpts/ [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 27 Nov 82 p 2] 12,116

PORtUGUESE DAM CONSTRUCTION STUDY--Menongue--A team of Portuguese technicians from the Texeira Duarte company has been in the city of Menongue for several days, where it is about to study the geology of the terrain for the construction of a dam on the Kwede River. This work, according to what ANGOP /Angolan Press Agency/ has learned, will be realized in about 2 years and will comprise four phases, specifically the terrain study, the foundations, a third phase which will be the beginning of construction and finally the installation of the equipment. According to Andre Chicombo, the provincial energy delegate, the energy problem of the city of Menongue and its surroundings will be solved only with the dam's construction, because, he said, the present electrical network shows a lack of surpluses and the need for a general overhaul. In fact, the industrial development of this province depends on this undertaking, as the present energy supply system is served by low-capacity generators which, according to what is known, do not even allow the mills of the province to function. /Text/ [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 26 Nov 82 p 1] 12,116

PETROLEUM SCHOOL INTEREST--The executive secretary of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference [SADCC], Frederick Walter Blumeris, left Luanda yesterday for the Angolan town of (Foumbe) with the objective of (?discussing) with the Angolan authorities the possibilities of strengthening [word indistinct] for the petroleum school center. Moments before departure, he indicated that various countries have expressed their desire toward contributing to better improvement of the petroleum school in the Angolan province of Kuanza-Sud with the supply of technical equipment and cadres. He underlined the destabilization campaigns carried out by racist South Africa against independent member countries of the SADCC with the aim of impeding the objectives of the respective countries. [Text] [AB071309 Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 7 Jan 83]

SPANISH COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBER--Today President Jose Eduardo dos Santos received (Santiago Alvarez Gomez), a member of the Spanish Communist Party Central Committee, who has been in the country for several days at the invitation of the MPLA-Labor Party. The Spanish leader handed to the Angolan president a message from (Gerard Iglesias), secretary general of the Communist Party of Spain, on Europe's present situation. During the meeting, (Alvarez Gomez) expressed the Spanish Communist Party's solidarity toward the Angolan party and government. [Text] [MB071756 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 6 Jan 83]

MPLA SANCTIONS--Luanda, 8 Jan (AFP)--The recent sanctions by the MPLA against some of its best known members demonstrate, according to observers, a change in the relationship between members of the Central Committee of the ruling party following economic and military difficulties. The change would strengthen those whom the Western press describes as the "Nationalists" or "Group of Catete" (name of a town in the north of the country from where a number of these leaders come), to the detriment of leaders supporting more radical stands. The change resulted in the arrest of three militants, including the son of the secretary of the Central Committee charged with organization (Lucio Lara) and the suspension of about 30 members of the Committee for Party Action, including Mr Lara's wife. Moreover, according to persistent rumors circulating in Luanda, some important personalities will soon leave the government. This change will facilitate negotiations with South Africa. According to Pretoria, the negotiations should resume at the end of this month. It is doubtful the change will help in opening discussions with UNITA, the armed opposition movement of Jonas Savimbi. [Text] [AB091245 Paris AFP in French 1559 GMT 8 Jan 83]

CSO: 3400/567

GUINEA-BISSAU

VIEIRA APPEALS TO YOUTH FOR BETTER PRODUCTION, PARTICIPATION

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 15 Dec 82 pp 4-5

[Speech by Joao Bernardo Vieira: "The Time for Action Has Come"]

[Excerpts] "This is a time for action, not words," said Comrade Joao Bernardo Vieira, secretary-general of the PAIGC [African Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde] and chairman of the Revolutionary Council, in addressing the young people at the closing of the Second National Conference of the JAAC [Amilcar Cabral African Youth] held the day before yesterday in the Congress Hall in Bissau.

The Guinean head of state asked the young people for more participation, commitment, and firmness in their actions and told them that they must try to know the country, the current situation and the country's history well. He urged the young people to establish committees under party guidance for the compilation of the country's history in the national liberation struggle. The young people should face this responsibility in a serious manner.

"The party is at the side of the JAAC and other mass organizations that are real helpers in the materialization of our objectives which must start with our ills that continue to prevail in our society, that is corruption, prostitution, and banditry," said Comrade Secretary-General Nino Vieira.

Comrade Nino Vieira denied the false rumors that are being circulated concerning a possible government reshuffle and termed these rumors to be unfounded because they are just another form of trying to destabilize the country, the kind of "have you heard the latest?" which we now witness in Bissau. "There are persons who do not want this land to advance. To them, the PAIGC is a demon," said Comrade Nino Vieira.

The housing problem which besets the country was also stressed by Comrade Nino Vieira who thus criticized the bigshots who try to rent their homes to foreigners, especially embassies, to get a rental income in foreign exchange. The head of state referred to such action as criminal and noted that this practice is pursued by individuals who betray the country's economy.

Concerning the resumption of operations by the FAL (local armed forces)--which the conference recommended--the party's secretary-general said that this is a good idea and he urged the young people to participate actively in their ranks so as to defend the people's gains.

The party's secretary-general said that the criticisms made by the delegates were "just and helped in solving many problems, especially me."

"We must be united as one man--the Guinean man. We are going to build a fatherland where we will not have Balantas, Papels, Fulas, and even Majacos but a fatherland for the Guinean man. It was as Guineans that we liberated this land, without any tribalism," said Nino Vieira to the young people and he added: "The party will not be a party of little groups nor will our country be a country of racists and opportunists."

The second JAAC Conference has this slogan to guide it: Conference for the strengthening of the organization and involvement of youth in the production process. Talking about this slogan, the comrade party secretary-general said that the young people must go out into the rural areas and explain the country's economic situation to their comrades along with the need for remaining in the rural areas as a way to reduce the flight from the farms. The lack of zeal in work, which is currently to be observed in Bissau, was also touched on by Comrade Nino Vieira who emphasized that there are persons who do not want to work and who simply let things happen as well as individuals who go to the airport every Wednesday and Friday to watch the arrival of aircraft; there are even government officials who do that sort of thing. There is no control in the government agencies nor are there any stiff requirements for work performance; the old "muddling along" practice still prevails. Concerning the drain of the country's products to neighboring countries, the comrade chairman of the Revolutionary Council said that if the young people really wanted to, they could control these actions.

In concluding his remarks, the Comrade Secretary-General said that "if I had courage yesterday, I do have more courage today in the light of the enthusiasm I was able to witness here; it was an expression of the spirit we had during the armed national liberation struggle and this same enthusiasm must prevail during national reconstruction. The young people have the confidence of the PAIGC of Cabral," he said at the end.

5058
CSO: 3442/91

GUINEA-BISSAU

CUBANS IN TEACHING, MEDICAL ASSISTANCE

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 15 Dec 82 p 8

[Excerpts] Relations between Guinea-Bissau and the Socialist Republic of Cuba were forged ever since the very first moments of the country's armed national liberation struggle. In Guinea-Bissau, as in various parts of the world, there were Cubans who gave their blood and their lives for the cause of liberation of peoples oppressed by the colonialists and imperialists.

Today, these relationships of friendship and solidarity, based on the spirit of internationalism, are spreading to various areas, covering sectors such as education and health (primarily), as well as rural development and fishing.

The scientific-technical agreement provides for a program to be carried out during the period of 1982-1984, covering technical assistance, the grant of study scholarships, cadre training, and exchange of delegations in various areas in the country's life. It also includes a guarantee for the regular dispatch of medical teams, technical support for the State Secretariat of Youth and Sports, Communications, Culture, Industry, Fishing, Agriculture, and Education.

We have learned in the meantime that about 23 Cubans are at this time making their contribution to the Ministry of National Education as teachers in various high schools and middle schools and as technicians and specialists in book methodology and preparation.

In the health area, the 5th Medical Team, made up of 31 individuals, including doctors, nurses, and anesthetists, is about to leave, probably this month. After they had been in the country for about 2 years, they said: "Although we are a little bit tired because the work is hard, we leave with the happy thought that we made some useful contribution to this friendly and brotherly people."

On the other hand, the main body of the 6th Medical Team is scheduled to arrive in Bissau next Monday, likewise for a 2-year duty tour.

5058

CSO: 3442/91

GUINEA-BISSAU

BRIEFS

DECORATION TO CUBAN OFFICIAL--The award, last night, by PAIGC [African Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde] Secretary-General Joao Bernardo Vieira to the Commander of the Revolution and Vice Chairman of the Council of State of the Republic of Cuba, of the Grand Cross of the National Order of "Colinas do Boe" was the high point in this official friendship visit made to the country since Wednesday of that comrade-in-arms of Fidel Castro. This visit by Juan Almeida Bosque in response to an invitation by the chairman of the Revolutionary Council enabled the Cuban delegation to inspect the social-economic achievements, particularly in Bissau, Bubaque, and Bafata. In the area of politics and party affairs, various conversations were held particularly with the permanent secretary of the party's central committee Comrade Vasco Cabral; this made it possible to reaffirm the identity of viewpoints and to strengthen the historical bonds of cooperation between the PAIGC and the Cuban Communist Party, the revolutionary vanguards of their respective peoples. The visit ended last night with the signing of a joint communique expressing the common line of conduct for bilateral cooperation. [Excerpts] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 18 Dec 82 p 1] 5058

ECONOMIC MEETING WITH CAPE VERDE--The delegations of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde will hold another meeting in the country's capital to resolve the differences between the two countries following the changes made in Guinea-Bissau on 14 November 1980. The country's delegation, which had gone to Praia for conversations, returned to Bissau yesterday. At the Cape Verde meeting it was agreed that foreign enterprises should be consulted for auditing the mixed Guinean and Cape Verde company "Naguicave." The records deriving from this audit will be submitted on 13 March of next year. In the meantime, Guinea-Bissau submitted a proposal on the upgrading of the assets of "Naguicave" and the Cape Verde party proposed the foreign companies that will perform the company audit. Comrade Nicandro Barreto, of the party Central Committee and attorney-general of the republic, head of the country's delegation to this meeting in Praia, told our media that it was decided--regarding air transport and the restoration of communications between Bissau and Praia--that the managements of the airline companies and the post offices of both countries would negotiate this issue. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 23 Dec 82 p 1] 5058

SOVIET WOMEN'S DONATION--A gift including crates with food products was yesterday morning handed over to the Titina Sila Boarding School by the Committee of Soviet Women at the USSR Embassy. The crates contained products derived from cereals, especially rice, wheat, oil, peas, sugar, and miscellaneous items of nutritional value. This gift represented aid given by the Soviet women living in Bissau to the children at the boarding school during the year-end celebrations. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA 23 Dec 82 p 2] 5058

SOVIET MAGAZINE AWARDS--A ceremony involving the award of prizes to contestants who won the contest sponsored by the magazine "Soviet Life" was held yesterday morning at the offices of the Novosti Press Agency. The ceremony was presided over by the agency's director, Comrade Oleg Richanov; prizes were distributed to the six first-place winners with one first prize, two second prizes, and three third prizes, respectively, going to Cufe Joan Mancal, Evanilde Soares Gomes Barros, and Carlos Goncalves. The prizes included watches, crafts items, notebooks and calendars as well as other items. The contest involved 16 questions and was held on the occasion of the commemoration of the 60th anniversary of the USSR, in addition to a supplementary topic on a city in the USSR; 112 persons participated. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 21 Dec 82 p 2] 5058

CSO: 3442/91

LIBERIA

PODIER URGES NATIONALS, FOREIGNERS TO JOIN ANTI-CORRUPTION FIGHT

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 24 Dec 82 pp 1, 8

[Text]

Vice Head of State and Co-Chairman of the People's Redemption Council, Major General J. Nicholas Podier, Jr., Thursday called on all Liberians and foreign residents in the country to join the Head of State and Chairman of the People's Redemption Council, CIC Dr. Samuel K. Doe, in the fight against injustice, corruption and those evils that tend to disrupt the Liberian society to make the year 1983 a year of total fulfilment of the goals and objectives of the Liberian Revolution.

He said it is necessary for us to always secure the interest of the country first and last, so that the people can get the maximum benefits from their government. He pointed out that it is in this light that Head of State Doe has engaged in making foreign visits in order to do everything possible to bring maximum benefits to every sector of the country.

Vice Head of State Podier further said that these visits of the Head of State are made in view of the present economic crisis precipitated by the shortage of crude oil and subsequent increase in the petroleum prices and the desirability of strengthen economic and other relations among developing nations most of which are members of the Non-Aligned Countries.

He commended Head of State Doe for making contacts and holding discussions with his colleagues that would benefit the whole country since he took over the leadership of the Council and nation, adding, that the members of the PRC were deeply appreciative of the fact. Head of State Doe was [redacted] ever [redacted] to prevent conditions in this country from becoming grave as it is in a member of other countries of the world because of energy and other crisis.

TRUSTED FRIENDS

From personal experience, Vice Head of State Podier referred to CIC Doe as a trusted friend, a revolutionary pillar of new Liberia, a man of integrity and outstanding ability, a humanitarian and a good faithful servant of God.

He specially hailed to the Head of State and recalled the many years he and the Head of State served together in the Armed Forces of Liberia, and especially the cordial relations that developed between them when he was Speaker of the People's Redemption Council.

He noted that CIC Doe headed the PRC and being Head of State of Liberia did not come

through luck, chance, favouritism, social connection, political background or birth, but by dint of hard labour, determination, preservance, honesty, loyalty, courage and forthrightness in the army when he was Master Sergeant.

Concluding, Vice Head of State Podier expressed thanks and appreciation to the members of the PRC, Cabinet Ministers, officials of government, citizens, and foreign residents for the cooperation with the Chairman past two years in his administration and called on them to continue their support to him so that the Council's aims, objectives and goals will be fully implemented.

CSO: 3400/568

LIBERIA

PRC DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR LIBSUCO REHABILITATION

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 23 Dec 82 pp 1, 6

[Excerpt]

A 15-man delegation from the People's Republic of China arrived here Wednesday for the rehabilitation of the Liberia Sugar Corporation (LIBSUCO), in Barrake, Maryland County, about 480 miles east of Monrovia.

The visit of the delegation is in keeping with an agreement reached between the governments of the Republic of Liberia and the People's Republic of China.

Last May, Head of State CIC Samuel K. Doe, paid a one-week official visit to China, where he discussed the rehabilitation of LIBSUCO with officials of the Chinese Government.

Dr. Doe told the nation upon arrival from that visit that the government of the People's Republic of China had "agreed to provide \$13 million to Liberia to revive" LIBSUCO.

CSO: 3400/568

LIBERIA

PRC MAKING PROGRESS IN CONSTRUCTION OF SPORTS COMPLEX

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 21 Dec 82 p 8

[Excerpt]

Youth and Sports Minister, Col. Fred J. Blay, has expressed satisfaction over the progress of work done on the National Sports Complex which is being constructed in Paynesville, outside Monrovia, by a Chinese Construction Team from the People's Republic of China.

Minister Blay expressed satisfaction Monday when he led a top-level delegation of his Ministry on an inspection tour of the Complex which ground was broken early this year by Head of State and Chairman of the People's Redemption Council, CIC Dr. Samuel K. Doe.

The Minister thanked the Chinese Construction Team and assured them of his Ministry's continued support and cooperation. He also lauded the cordial relations which exist between the People's Republic of China and Liberia, and hoped that it will be cemented through sports.

The Director of the Chinese Construction Team, Mr. Li Tuting, thanked Minister Blay and his Staff for the visit and assured them that this team will do its best to complete the complex within the three-year scheduled period.

CSO: 3400/568

LIBERIA

U.S. LOAN FOR RICE IMPORTS

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 20 Dec 82 p 3

[Excerpt]

A \$15 million loan agreement between the government of Liberia and the United States was signed Friday by Liberian Minister of Foreign Affairs H. Boima Fahnbulleh and the Ambassador of the United States of America, George E. Bushnell, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The agreement provides for the importation of approximately 44,800 metric tons of rice from the United States during the next nine months. Under the terms of the agreement, the proceeds from the sale of the rice are to be used by the government of Liberia for rural development projects. Seventeen projects are specified in the agreement for funding support.

This is the fourth agreement in the past three years, for a total of fifty million dollars. The credit terms of the loan agreement allow for repayments on the loan over a 35 year period at an initial rate of 2 per cent for the first five years and a continuing interest rate of 3 per cent.

Speaking at the signing ceremony, Foreign Minister H. Boima Fahnbulleh lauded the United States for its continuing support to Liberia in various projects.

He said, even though the United States was facing economic problems, it was always willing to assist the Liberian people.

CSO: 3400/568

LIBERIA

FIRM DIRECTOR SAYS TRADE, INVESTMENT TIES WITH LIBYA 'VERY STRONG'

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 22 Dec 82 pp 1, 10

[Article by Klon Hinneh]

[Text]

The Liberian / Libyan Holding Company and the U.S.-based Importex International Corporation have concluded negotiations to set up a \$17 million Indo-Liberian Glass Factory in Monrovia.

Mr. S.T. Eugene Peabody, Deputy General Manager of the company told the Daily Observer yesterday that the company would be 61 per cent Liberian owned and that 39 per cent of the shares would be owned by Importex International.

Mr. Peabody said the African Development Bank had already agreed to give a \$9 million loan to the government of Liberia for the project.

The Government of Liberia, he said, will in turn lend the money to the Indo-Liberian Glass Factory.

Mr. Peabody said the shareholders will contribute \$6.5 million towards the project, Liberia Bank for Development and Investment will give a loan to the company and the new company will borrow working capital from local banks.

Mano River Union

He said the Liberian Libyan Holding Company had signed a shareholders agreement with Indo-Liberian Company and Government had also awarded the company investment incentive through the National Investment Commission (NIC).

The factory will manufacture several quality glass products including beer, soft drink, cosmetics and hard drink bottles, Mr. Peabody said.

"We expect to take advantage of Mano River Union duty free incentives when we start to export our products," he added. Mr. Peabody said when construction starts next March, 150 jobs of all sorts

will be available and when the complex is completed more than 400 persons will be gainfully employed. Construction will last two years, he said.

"This is the largest single factory to be set up since the inception of Bong Mines several years ago" he observed.

Mr. Peabody disclosed that there are other trade and investment programmes in the pipeline which the Liberian Libyan Holding Company would implement in the future.

Noting that the trade and investment ties between Liberia and Libya were "very strong", Mr. Peabody said that within the last 18 months more than \$7 million worth of Liberia coffee was sold to Libya.

LIBERIA

EGYPT TO INCREASE NUMBER OF EXPERTS IN NATION IN 1983

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 23 Dec 82 pp 1, 10

[Article by Mlanju Reeves]

[Excerpt]

Egypt has decided to increase the number of Egyptian experts in Liberia next year.

According to the Egyptian Counsul in Liberia, Mr. Ibrahim Khalil, there are 17 Egyptian experts in the country: five teachers, three veterinarians, three engineers, a physician and a dentist.

Khalil said the additional experts would include agronomists, physicians and teachers.

He said Egyptian aid to Liberia generally covers educational and vocational areas and in the year 1982 it amounted to \$521,982.

In 1982 Liberia received 22 Egyptian scholarships worth \$109,500 covering radio and television training, agriculture and civil aviation, he said.

Al-Azar

He said university scholarships were also offered to Liberia but due to the difference in education, Liberian high school graduates will have to study further before being admitted at Egyptian universities.

He said that support for experts already in the country totaled \$376,882 in 1982.

Khalil also said the Al-Azar Association in Cairo has provided eight scholarships for 1982-83 and recipients will spend about three years in Egypt before enrolling at Al-Azar University on condition.

Six of the same scholarships were made available from 1981 to 1982 and the recipients are already in secondary schools for three years before going to university, he said.

CSO: 3400/568

MADAGASCAR

DETAILS ON FRENCH GENERAL'S VISIT

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 2 Dec 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] Major General Gillard is in our midst. As the officer in charge of military cooperation within the French ministry, his mission to Madagascar is particularly in keeping with the general pattern of activities of our "Development Army" (Military Development Committee [CMD], OMNIPRA [Agricultural Production Military Operation], etc.). It is known, in fact, that the People's Armed Forces are increasingly devoting themselves to tasks of economic development. But they also provide for the defense of the peasants whose insecure situation, because of the misdeeds of the "dahalo" [cattle rustlers] is currently well known.

It is evident that cooperation with France will be able to find an excellent springboard here. On Monday, along with Minister of Defense Guy Sibon, Gen Edouard Rabeony, a great patron of the CMD and General Rakotoarison, chief of staff of the FAP [People's Armed Forces], General Gillard, accompanied by Paul Blanc, the French ambassador to Madagascar, visited the OMNIPRA field of operation in the Tsiraoanomandidy region, an area favored by the "dahalo," with the rich economic possibilities predominantly in agriculture and cattle raising. Several hectares of land have already been converted into rice fields as part of the famous "operation 100,000 hectares," as a follow-up to the presidential slogan "produce to excess."

On that occasion, Col Zino Paul Vert and Lieutenant Colonel Ranjeva gave General Gillard a general outline of the Development Army's activities. For example, the forces stationed at "Tsiro" are to be found in camp only three times a week. They service a radius of some 40 kilometers. The efforts required of a detachment of the Development Forces are considerable. They just about make do here with the means at their disposal, as was explained on Monday to the distinguished visitors. Nevertheless, those in charge hope to be equipped with more adequate technical and material means. The ball is now in the court of General Gillard, who furthermore, asked numerous questions of those incharge.

The main body of the troops is divided as follows: one third is devoted to farming, one third to administration, and one third to a "military alert" vis-a-vis the actions of the "dahalo." General Gillard saw there an illustration of Marshal Pugeaud's motto "by the sword and by the plow..."

But in Madagascar today, instead of speaking of the sword, we could say Kalachnikov. Already at the time of this visit to Tsiraoanomandidy, General Gillard assured the Malagasy party of specific acts of French cooperation.

MADAGASCAR

SDAR AMBASSADOR DECORATED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 6 Dec 82 pp 1, 3

[Text] Yesterday morning, a very simple but very significant ceremony took place at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Anosy where the revolutionary power made a point of decorating Habib Boukhlis, the first ambassador of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic to Madagascar. As we know, the Democratic Republic of Madagascar was the first country to recognize the SDAR officially and to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level with that country, which is still fighting for its national independence. In 1981 at Nairobi, King Hassan II of Morocco also agreed to the holding of a referendum in the Sahara; however, this referendum has not yet taken place, but this has not prevented the secretary general of the Organization of African Unity, Eden Kodjo, from recognizing the SDAR as the 51st member country of that organization. Although this decision led to the boycott of the 19th summit of the Organization of African Unity, which was to be held at Tripoli, nevertheless President Didier Ratsiraka is one of the most active chiefs of state in support of the Sahraoui people's cause. It was thus a ceremony between "comrades in arms" which took place at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, where the Revolutionary Power was strongly represented by Supreme Councillors Justin Rakotonainaina and Celestin Radio as well as by Ministers Ignace Rakoto (higher education and scientific research) and Bruno Rakotomavo (foreign affairs, acting). In presenting the Commander of the National Order medal to Habib Boukhlis, Minister Bruno Rakotomavo stressed the friendly relations existing between the Democratic Republic of Madagascar and the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic, while wishing the latter great success in its struggle against Morocco as the colonizing power.

As for the Sahraoui diplomat, he thanked the Malagasy Revolutionary Power and, in particular, President Didier Ratsiraka "who has always worked for the success of African liberation movements and who has given much help to the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic, particularly at the diplomatic level."

9434
CSO: 3419/353

MOZAMBIQUE

EXCESSIVE INERTIA, NEGATIVISM IN GOVERNMENT CONDEMNED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Dec 82 p 1

[Article by Migueis Lopes Junior: "Yes Men"]

[Text] Some are in the category of yes men because of political failures. They think that the world and the daily newspaper itself belong to the sphere of complicated and impregnable things toward which they should always take the passive side of the effect and never of the cause.

Others are in that category due to the inertia they have derived from a traumatic sheep-like meekness inculcated by political regimes which governed Portuguese colonialism and which has persisted unchanged along with the shocks of radical transformations occurring daily in the country.

Still others--and perhaps the greater percentage--are in this category due to the cold scheming of ambition, of a frantic desire to "get ahead," no matter what the cost. Through subservience and false guise they try to conceal the true contents, the opportunistic objective of their lives.

It is those who in English, and perhaps more harshly, can be described as "yes men," since, in their case, the word "yes" always precedes their own person, their own brain, their own opinion, their true "I."

From those whom they consider "beneath themselves" they demand the same attitude which they take toward those whom they consider "above themselves."

With regard to a subordinate (in their opinion, one who is "inferior"), they arrogantly glorify the servility they themselves use toward the director (one who is "superior"). Thus, they require an automatic yes in which thought does not enter in, immediate agreement devoid of "why," or the carrying out of an order without assuming any responsibility.

If we add all the practical ramifications evolving from the multiple processes generated by this attitude, we can get some idea of the extensive obstacle those processes represent in our society. For example, let us consider a sensitive area like the countryside, about the goals attributed to the peasants in this or that locality, about this or that unit, as if it were a matter of a relationship without any previous or subsequent discussion; let us think about the district which refused to allow food to pass

through its territory to the neighboring district because the transportation was not covered by the necessary papers; let us consider the coercive methods used by this or that individual against the people to add one more communal settlement to the record; let us think about the reports of the rank and file, "frozen" or compiled by certain average staff members because the reports do not correspond to what the staff members think should be said about a given reality but, rather, to their own concept of reality.

As in other moments of crisis in the class struggle, the true face of the yes men, of those who are yes men by choice--we would say, by class consciousness (middle-class)--is becoming manifest during these moments of widespread national discussion which the party is reviving, using the subject matter of the fourth congress as a fulcrum. It is appearing both in the individuals themselves and in the results of their actions. For those who are yes men through lack of awareness or inertia, the discussion and its atmosphere are also serving to bring them back to themselves and, especially, to the revolution, synonymous with participation.

But the opposite of the yes man is not linearly the man who says "no" to everything and insists on discussing everything immediately, regardless of the circumstances. In that case, there would be just a change in the vocabulary but not basically in the attitude. Being a part of the revolution implies joining the body to the head which controls the body. And this applies at the individual level as well as at the social level, as far as the party is concerned.

Only in this manner will the contribution, effort, imagination and creativity of each one be joined to the immense whole which moves mountains and gives true meaning to life.

8568
CSO: 3442/76

MOZAMBIQUE

CUBAN AMBASSADOR SPEAKS FOR DIPLOMATIC CORPS

MB080629 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1100 GMT 7 Jan 83

[New Year message from the diplomatic corps to Mozambique President Samora Machel, read by Cuban Ambassador Narciso Martin Mora Diaz in Portuguese on 6 January in Maputo--recorded]

[Text] [Intercepted in progress] Ladies and gentlemen: For us it is an honor and privilege to have, on this traditional occasion, the opportunity to express on behalf of the diplomatic corps accredited to the People's Republic of Mozambique the most warm felicitations to the head of state and government of Mozambique, and to his distinguished wife, on the beginning of the year of peace, prosperity and development, and that the precious objectives which constitute the principles and ideals of the People's Republic of Mozambique be realized.

Excellency: For the world community at large 1982 was a difficult year in which the basic objectives recognized by all the countries present here and by the UN Charter were in one way or another threatened by the known source of international tension, and others which have artificially surfaced to oppose the will of the peoples. The year 1982 has raised the world consciousness with the realization that the struggle for peace and international security does not constitute an empty objective. Instead this struggle is an essential device upon which lies the future for humanity's development.

The juridical and philosophical principle expressed by the Mexican patriot, Benito Juarez, whereby peace is achieved by respecting the rights of others, has never been so valid as in 1982. Despite the unanimous recognition by the international community of the rights of the Palestinian, Namibian and Saharan peoples, the unawareness of these rights and the violation of the principles of the UN Charter, which call for the renunciation of the use of force as a means of solving international problems, have provoked well-known events which endanger world peace. Similar situations in other parts of the world have made 1982 a year of continuing threats to the future of mankind. In Southern Africa, the absurd policy of aggression and of disregard for the rights of neighboring countries, which constantly violates principles usually accepted by the world community, has continued along the racist borders. The recent attacks on Angola, Mozambique and Lesotho, which have

been condemned by the UN Security Council, the OAU and the Nonaligned Movement, are a clear example of the risks and dangers inherent with attempts to impose solutions against the desires of the peoples and their most legitimate interests and rights.

The People's Republic of Mozambique, which had planned to concentrate its efforts to achieve important economic objectives in 1982 as defined by the state central plan and the prospective and indicative plan, has been forced to deviate its economic resources, and its people's material and moral efforts to face the threat from the armed bands which are led, supported and financed from abroad. All the efforts in support of Mozambique's development--with stability and economic progress as the objectives--have been disrupted by the aid the armed bands received from within the borders of racism. Despite this, the People's Republic of Mozambique has continued to move forward down the path of these development objectives, without forgetting the elimination of famine, nakedness and underdevelopment, which have been inherited from colonialism. We congratulate Your Excellency for these successes and for your persistence in achieving a stable future for your country in accordance with the objectives outlined in the constitution of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Mr President, Excellency: The year of 1983 which has just begun will no doubt be a year of enormous interest and efforts in the economic field. The world economic crisis faced by all our countries at various levels of development, the complexity of the crisis and each nation's particular situation call for greater international cooperation and more of a constant effort for understanding among all peoples of the world. We hope that in 1983 the People's Republic of Mozambique may achieve great successes in the development of such international cooperation, in the realization of economic, political and social objectives, and in the achievement of peace and stability in Mozambique.

I invite the ambassadors and all those present here to join me in a toast to the health and personal success of His Excellency Marshal Samora Moises Machel, hero of the Mozambican people and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, to his distinguished wife, Mrs Graca Machel, to the health and future of their children and family, to the health and future of the Mozambican people, their successes and victories.

CSO: 3442/98

MOZAMBIQUE

MEASURES AGAINST BLACK MARKETEERING INTRODUCED

MB111008 Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Jan 83 p 1

[Excerpts] New measures are being introduced in the city of Maputo as part of the process for the creation of a radical system to fight black marketeering. The campaign, which is led by the department of ideological work in conjunction with the Ministry of Internal Commerce [MCI] and other bodies involved in the supplying of the city, is based on popular control, and it will have the participation of all who directly or indirectly take part in the distribution of goods.

In factories, for example, and among the immediate and permanent tasks, each director is responsible to assure that on collection of goods wholesalers produce certified checks. It is also the duty of each factory director to assure that once the MCI distribution plan has been received he will study it together with the company officials to analyze it and discuss its implementation.

By the 5th of each month factories will report to the Maputo Department of Organization and Supply [GOAM] on the distribution that has been carried out, while indicating the amount of goods collected in the previous month. The wholesaler, meanwhile, will confirm that he has received the goods.

When goods are picked up from factories, the make and registration number of the vehicle as well as the identification of the individual who collects the goods must be recorded. Before the goods are collected the factory will inform the wholesaler of their value so that he can issue the corresponding check.

Each wholesaler must appoint two or three individuals who will collect goods at the factories. The factories must keep on file photographs and signatures of those who have been appointed to collect goods. The files will include the name and the identity card number of each of such individuals. When collecting goods each individual must produce his identity card so that his particulars can be checked against the file. Bills of sale will also be signed.

CSO: 3442/98

MOZAMBIQUE

SOLDIERS PRAISED FOR PARTICIPATION IN CIVILIAN ACTIVITIES

Drainage Operations

Maputo COMBATE in Portuguese 28 Nov 82 p 2

[Text] For several days, about 300 soldiers of the Mozambican Armed Forces (FPLM) have been involved in the task of restoring the valley of the Infulene, a project undertaken by the Executive Council of Maputo in cooperation with the Office of Green Zones.

The restoration of the valley consists in lowering the present level of the water by at least 1 meter by clearing away any obstruction in the drainage ditches and sewers in that area. Once the project is completed, it is expected that the area will become suitable for rice planting over an area of about 200 hectares.

According to Dominico, of the production sector, the members of the armed forces, equipped with their own tools, were the first to get to work on that sizable project. The same spokesman said that the behavior of the soldiers was exemplary and outstanding from the aspect of the spirit with which they engaged in the operation.

Construction Project

Maputo COMBATE in Portuguese 28 Nov 82 p 2

[Text] Young seamen of the Mozambican Armed Forces (FPLM), stationed at the Metangula naval base and associated with the OJM [Mozambican Youth Organization], have been lending their support to the construction of the fishing complex near Lake Niassa since last month. The complex will be used for the manufacture of ice, the drying of fish and other processes associated with this product.

It should be noted that this work is being carried out by youths from the Directorate of Support for Peoples (DAPP), coming from Denmark, Sweden and Norway.

8568
CSO: 3442/75

MOZAMBIQUE

POLITICAL TRAINING WEAK IN NAUTICAL SCHOOL

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Dec 82 p 1

[Text] "The party cell does not function well here. Members do not attend meetings, saying that they have work to do. But this also results in general lack of organization in the school." This statement was made by a member. The place is the Nautical Training School in Maputo, where another meeting was held yesterday to discuss the theses.

To tell the truth, the debate of the theses paper has already ended at the Nautical School. What is being done at this time is the development of the cycle of discussions to revitalize the cell, "oiling the machine," so that the next secretariat, to be elected soon, can work on bases that have been perfected.

Yesterday was the time to review the cell's activities presented by the departing secretariat in its report, which the members characterized as "very beautiful," but having little to do with reality. That is why they selected the alternative that seemed to them to be the best and the report served as the point of reference to take up the discussed problems. However, it was "put aside" when the members personally discussed and analyzed matters of life at the school, which they know from their own experience.

"It is necessary to find and discuss basic problems because the school has many problems which have not been mentioned in this report," said a member during the discussion, pointing to the document.

Then they went from intentions to the facts. Without beating around the bush they revealed that there is alienation among the members so far as the cell's meetings are concerned and because of this the political work suffered and was considered "weak"; that there were no operational relations between the various departments of the school; and that there were cases of diversion of funds. As for details, some were discussed, but it was decided to better clarify the situation at the general debate with the workers which will take place today.

The members stressed that the lack of organization at the naval training establishment has been going on for a long time, which was the reason that in

August of last year a new board was appointed whose first measures (ration-alization of cadres) were aimed at tuning up the organizational machinery.

At the present time, the school is to give two middle level courses: pilotage and radio, with 15 students in the first one and 12 students in the second. The year 1983 will practically open with the inauguration of new courses for which the students will have to have a ninth grade education. As a matter of fact, in February pilotage courses (for merchant marine officers) will begin. Other courses will be for master mechanics and radio, which have the technical assistance of Norwegian teachers. The World Naval Organization (IMO) is in charge of the supervision.

11634
CSO: 3442/86

MOZAMBIQUE

FOREIGN DEPENDENCE CLAIMS DENIED, INDEPENDENCE STRESSED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 8 Dec 82 p 1

[Editorial: "The Right to Originality"]

[Text] There is only one hypothesis: we are dependent on others.

The decisions we make are not ours. They come from abroad. The options, which are ours, are assigned by hidden authors.

How can an African country have such deep and genuine sovereignty which gives it the right to think with its own head?

How can an African country abandon the obsolete tradition of being merely independent?

If we had chosen the capitalist line of development, everything would be certain. The accusations of being just followers would not be expressed and, in this case, we would not deserve any respect; we would simply be tolerated.

But since we opted for socialism, they say that we lost the right to originality. The friends we chose are observed through a magnifying glass, and the question is often asked: With whom are those friends associated?

May our impertinence be excused: we are sovereign people from a sovereign country which, like so many others, chose its own identity which, in turn, won out over its personality.

We do not want tolerance; we want respect.

Tamed animals are tolerated, obedient to the orders of the tamer.

The respect is one we deserve; it is not one for which we are begging. We won it with our strength, our intelligence. And, here, we are uncompromising; and much less do we allow others to meddle in our lives.

Middle-class myth says that nations of the so-called Third World are satellites programed by the centers of world policy.

It says that they are peons of the game which is called the conflict of the superpowers.

Hence, the preconceived notions that we, citizens of the Third World, do not think and that we are not writing our own history; that it is dictated by another brain.

Our heroes do not exist. They were poor ingenuous individuals sacrificed by foreign interests.

In their opinion, we do not have any history. In their opinion, we are and shall always be pickaninnies, errand boys.

Mozambicans do not have and never will have bosses.

Never, never again, will they have the strength they once had, regardless of what continent they might come from.

Mozambicans have learned, through their own struggle, at their cost, with immense sacrifices, in victories and defeats, in successes and errors committed, to choose their own path to improve their life, to capture their own happiness, to build their own fatherland.

That path is called socialism.

Do we need to ask permission of anyone? If so, please excuse us, for we recognize no master!

8568
CSO: 3442/75

MOZAMBIQUE

DROUGHT EFFECTS ON CROPS, CATTLE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Dec 82 p 3

[Excerpts] Cultivable lands in the district of Moamba, in Maputo, are almost totally tilled and awaiting rain for seeding. Consequently, except for the horticultural sector, which is one of the types of planting included in the district's territorial plan, the 1981-1982 campaigns are seriously jeopardized by the drought which is devastating the area and which caused a drop in the volume of the Incomati River.

The district of Moamba has an extensive cultivable area with a variety of crops and is now considered the storehouse of Maputo Province due to its agricultural abundance.

In the present harvest, corn production in the state sector has been seriously affected by lack of rain. The few stalks of corn which managed to resist the suffocating heat were completely dried up.

Throughout Maputo Province the district of Moamba ranks second in corn production, being exceeded only by Magude; but in this campaign not a single ton of corn has been harvested.

Of the various crops on which the state sector concentrates, only the horticultural plantings yielded any results. The potato crop, one of the tubers of greatest production in that district, had yielded 726 tons by the end of the first 6 months, and this, in the opinion of Alexandre Manheu Tovela, secretary of support and control, will not make it possible to reach the goal of 9,750 tons set by the Central State Plan.

Cattle Dying for Lack of Pasture

Most of the pastureland has been devastated by the drought. To find water, herds are forced to travel great distances until they arrive at the Sabie River where, after drinking great quantities of water, they fall over dead for having spent several days without water.

As reported by Alexandre Manheu Tovela, district secretary of support and control, famine has begun to spread in the 10 localities which make up the district of Moamba, and there are instances where the peasants spend long hours at the village canteens and market places purchasing produce which they themselves could have produced if not faced with the problem of the drought.

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CSO: 3442/76

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

USSR BOOK DONATION--The library of the Samora Machel secondary school in Beira was enriched by new books when the USSR consulate general presented 90 educational and informative books to that school several days ago. The books deal with the real situation in the USSR and with the development of socialism in general. A note from the board commission of that secondary school explains that the gift has been the result of the activities by Soviet co-operants working at the Samora Machel school in support to the Fourth Frelimo Party Congress, whose program envisages showing films and giving talks and holding debates on the political, social and economic situation in the USSR and the world. Aimed at raising the political level and strengthening revolutionary and battle awareness of the students at the Samora Machel school, other film sessions are being planned for that school. [Excerpt] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 18 Nov 82 p 2] 11634

SOFALA SUBSTITUTE APPOINTED--Minister of Health Pascoal Mocumbi was appointed by President of the Republic Samora Machel to the post of legal substitute of the Sofala resident minister. The head of the Ministry of Health, who has already worked with the provincial government of Sofala, arrived in Beira on Saturday and was presented to the members of the party provincial secretariat yesterday morning. [Excerpt] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 23 Nov 82 p 16] 11634

PRIVATE BUSINESSES' APPLICATIONS--The Industry Provincial Board of the city of Maputo has been receiving numerous requests for investments from various establishments for rendering public services, it was learned by our reporters at that unit of industrial movement control at the level of the city of Maputo. The requests made to date cover mainly hotel units, hairdressers, stores and small industries. It should be recalled that this large number of requests is the result of the guidelines from the highest leadership of the FRELIMO Party, which recommends investments from nationals as well as foreigners in our country, in sectors of productive activities, thus contributing to the development of the Mozambican economy. Our reporters learned from sources at the Ministry of Industry and Energy that the GOAM (Office for the Organization of Provisioning) of the city of Maputo already had a statute of the Provincial Board of Domestic Trade and was able, in this manner, to authorize investments to small units of business in the city of Maputo, after making a study and careful analysis of the respective conditions. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 17 Nov 82 p 3] 11634

POOR SUGAR PRODUCTION--Difficulties in sugar plantation irrigation, as well as the reduced fleet of machinery for mechanical cultivation are the main reasons for the low sugar production at Sena Sugar of Luabo in Zambezia Province. The chief agronomist of the firm said that to these difficulties one should add shortage of fertilizer and lack of manpower. As to manpower, it is known that there has been a large turnover due to insufficient supply of essential goods. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Dec 82 p 3]

11634

HUNGARIAN UNIVERSITY COOPERATION--A cooperative agreement between the UEM [Eduardo Mondlane University] and the Hungarian Eotvos Lorand University was signed recently in Budapest during the visit by UEM rector Fernando Ganhao to Hungary. According to a note from UEM, the agreement will allow exchange of cultural and scientific-technical information and granting scholarships to students and teachers of both parties. The agreement also envisages that Hungarian cooperant teachers will come to Mozambique to teach various disciplines, especially in the fields of economics, philosophy and natural and technical sciences. [Text] [Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 12 Dec 82 p 2]

11634

MILITARY, CIVILIAN APPOINTMENTS--In a measure aimed at strengthening the party's and government's leadership organizations at various levels, President Samora Machel appointed Maj Gen Hama Thai to the positions of military commander of Inhambane Province and second secretary of the party's provincial committee in Inhambane. According to a communique from the Presidency of the Republic which announced this measure, Maj Gen Hama Thai discontinued his duties as first secretary of the Maputo committee and chairman of the Executive Council. The position of first secretary of the Maputo committee was assigned to Maj Gen Jorge Rebelo, member of the Political Bureau of the FRELIMO Central Committee and secretary of the Central Committee for Ideological Work. The president of the republic appointed Gaspar Horacio Mateus Zimba, Caju secretary of state, to the position of chairman of the Executive Council. [Text] [Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 5 Dec 82 p 7]

8568

CHURCH DONATION--Two religious organizations, the World Lutheran Federation and the Mozambican Christian Council, have presented 6,430 hoes and 3,170 machetes to help the rural residents of communal settlements throughout the country. This equipment, which has already been delivered to the provinces, will be distributed according to the needs of each rural community. The World Lutheran Federation also delivered a quantity of spare parts to repair the six shop vehicles it had provided the previous year. The shop vehicles are used principally to repair the motors and pumps of water-collecting units and motorized pumps used to irrigate cooperatives in communal settlements.

[Text] [Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 5 Dec 82 p 4]

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USSR MALARIA PROJECT FINANCING--A contribution amounting to 450,000 rubles is to be given by the Soviet Union to help in a project designed to combat malaria in the People's Republic of Mozambique. The contribution which will be given over a 5-year period consists of, among other things, automobiles, fumigation pumps and chemical products. [MB111107 Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Jan 83 page not given]

MATERIAL AWARDS TO SOLDIERS--Combatants of one of the Maputo military units were recently publicly recognized for their zeal, spirit of sacrifice and military discipline in carrying out the activities of combative preparation and others of a social nature. The awards received by the various individuals were in the form of shoes, gifts of books and a week of rest paid for by the unit. It should be noted that in the previous campaign for socialist emulation, the combatants who were the most outstanding were regarded with a round trip home or 15 days leave. Still others who were outstanding in the emulation process were rewarded with a 1-week stay at the tourist complex of the Praia do Bilene. Other information indicates that the unit used the socialist emulation idea as a lever of production and productivity to carry out the established plans in less time and award vanguard soldiers who were outstanding in their performance. [Maputo COMBATE in Portuguese 28 Nov 82 p 2] 8568

CSO: 3442/75

NIGERIA

CORRESPONDENT ANALYZES TRADE WITH UK

AB060902 Lagos NAN in English 0820 GMT 6 Jan 83

[NAN feature by Wada Maida, NAN correspondent in London: "Nigeria-Britain Trade: How Viable?"]

[Text] Figures recently released by Britain's Department of Trade in London showed a decline of 20 percent in British exports to Nigeria in 1982 as against 1981. This decline has been attributed by the British business community to certain measures contained in the Economic Stabilization Act, popularly known in Nigeria as austerity measures.

Many British firms have understandably expressed their concern at Nigeria's efforts to reduce imports, because of the effects these measures have on the British economy as a whole.

Nigeria is Britain's largest trading partner in Africa. It is also Britain's largest market outside the United States and West Europe. Britain is already the largest single investor in Nigeria with an estimated market value of 2.4 billion naira. According to the Central Bank of Nigeria, 40 percent of all foreign investments in Nigeria is British.

In 1981, Nigeria imported goods worth N1.8 billion from Britain and in the first 10 months of 1982, N1.28 billion worth of goods were exported from Britain to Nigeria. Moreover, British exports have traditionally accounted for more than one-fifth of Nigerian imports.

So, it is against this background that British businessmen, since the announcement of the austerity measures last April, have become preoccupied with the state of trade relations between Nigeria and Britain.

A seminar on Nigeria organized last May by the London Chamber of Commerce was oversubscribed, and the organizers had to split it into two sessions. The seminar was titled "Nigeria: The Foreign Exchange Crisis and Its Implications for British Exporters."

The Confederation of British Industry (CBI), an organization representing the country's manufacturing firms, warned participants that British firms stood to lose around N300 million worth of business following the austerity measures.

But Britain's Department of Trade, and some other experts on Anglo-Nigerian trade relations, were, however, optimistic. They assured businessmen that the Nigerian economy would recover as the present slump was only temporary. One expert pointed out that despite the curbs on imports, the Nigerian market would remain bigger than markets in all the other West African countries combined.

Nonetheless, these assurances did little to allay the fears of British companies. A report published by the CBI during the Falkland war showed that exporters were more concerned with the measures taken by the Nigerian Government than even the Falkland crisis.

The balance of trade between Nigeria and Britain has always been in favor of the latter. For example, the trade balance in 1980 had been over N1.2 billion in favor of Britain. The point then, is whether Nigeria should, or could, afford to continue importing from Britain at an increasing rate.

Presenting his 1982-83 budget, President Shehu Shagari said that exports of goods and services in 1982 amounted to N10 billion, and imports N11.4 billion. This clearly indicates that Nigeria was living beyond its means at the time the austerity measures were introduced.

Last October, the special adviser to the president on economic affairs, Professor Emmanuel Edozien, told a meeting of top business executives at the Royal Institute of International Affairs in London that foreign investors coming to Nigeria should be inspired by a desire for partnership and to expand the output in manufactured goods in Nigeria.

Professor Edozien emphasized that Nigeria recognized the role of private capital, and that the United Kingdom, which had historically taken advantage of available opportunities, should make positive contributions which would be mutually beneficial and increase the level of Nigerian industrialization.

Britain has a number of successful companies operating in Nigeria. Some of these are the United Africa Company (UAC), Dunlop, Lever Brothers, Welcome Foundation, British Leyland and Patterson Zochonis (PZ).

In the case of PZ Nigeria, this subsidiary in 1982 contributed 60 percent of the parent company's profit, which was higher than that of 1981. According to company officials, PZ Nigeria may (?beat its) 1982 record. In fact, in 1981, PZ industries (Nigeria) and Thermocool, together made a profit of N11.4 million for the PZ group in Nigeria.

British Leyland, Britain's largest motor manufacturer, exported 20 percent of its lorries to Nigeria. It also supplied Ranger and Land Rover kits to its assembly plant in Ibadan.

The successes of these British companies in Nigeria clearly show that the loss of British exports can be replaced by concrete British investments, if Britain still wants to retain its place as Nigeria's major trading partner.

As Professor Edozien pointed out, with a population of over 80 million, farming a land area of about 930,000 square kilometers, Nigeria is obviously blessed with not only large internal markets, but untapped natural resources which should provide many natural incentives for foreign investment.

NIGERIA

EFFECTIVENESS OF ECOWAS EXAMINED

AB050853 Lagos NAN in English 0825 GMT 5 Jan 83

[NAN feature item: "ECOWAS: How Much Impact After Seven Years?" by Samuel Ajibola, correspondent in Abidjan]

[Text] How has ECOWAS fared 7 years after its birth? How far have the protocols been implemented? Moreover, how realistic is the cherished dream for an eventual economic union? Last May, the ECOWAS heads of state (known in ECOWAS parlance as the authority) set up an eight-member ministerial and HOC committee to look into those and other related questions. The committee, headed by Benin's finance minister, Lt-Col Isidore Amoussou, recently undertook a five-nation tour of West Africa to ascertain how the community's decisions were being applied. But it went home, less than satisfied.

This writer was told that of all the protocols, and they are eight, which have been signed so far by the authority, none of the five countries visited had ratified more than four, in fact, some had ratified only two.

In its latest report to the Ministerial Council, the committee confirmed among other things, that generally, no member state has ratified all the protocols and conventions, all duly signed by the heads of state, some, as far back as 6 years ago. It supported its claims with references to the five countries visited, Togo, Niger, Benin, Ghana and the Ivory Coast. The last of which recently ratified only two protocols.

Significantly, all 16 member-states have signed the latest protocol which relates to free movement of persons, residence and establishment, a move seen by many as encouraging the mass movement of cheap labor from poorer to richer member-states.

This, it had been argued, that the strictly economically-oriented conventions, such as those on industrial harmonization and intra-community trade are still to be ratified. [Sentence as received]

What then has been holding up the ratification of these and other protocols? According to the Amoussou committee, the tardiness in ratifying agreements stems mainly from procedural delays, especially in countries where a post-verification of the legality of the acts and decisions of the community is carried out before ratification.

There was also the suggestion in the committee's report that the manner of handling decisions meant for implementation did not show proof of sobriety on the part of some countries because, contrary to expectations, the decisions were often not gazetted.

Neither were they incorporated in appropriate bills which were scheduled for submission to legislatures for approval.

The committee has also observed that ECOWAS national committees as presently constituted in most member-states, cannot carry out efficiently the dissemination of acts and decisions among economic operators, or enlighten the public in general, and follow up their implementation.

Still on inefficiency, the committee noted that not only was there a lack of information on ECOWAS development activities in member-states, but there was also total ignorance about the steps to be taken after those committees had received ECOWAS documents.

In concluding, the committee stated: As regards the legal instruments for the publication and implementation of protocols and conventions in member-states, only a few members have taken the appropriate measures.

These statements are hardly complimentary, if cognisance is taken of the fact that experts from the 16 member-states participated in principle, in all deliberations of the Technical Commission before the protocols were signed by their heads of state.

One ECOWAS official has said that administrative bungling in member-states was often aggravated by the fact that some countries after being associated with ECOWAS for up to 7 years, still did not appear to know how to channel their contributions to the various bodies.

Can you imagine, he said in anger and embarrassment, that some countries remittances are sometimes credited to the wrong account?

The recipe he gave was that all members should make a fresh resolve to actively support the institution and implement the decisions which they freely entered into, collectively. This, he hoped, would justify the huge investments members have made on behalf of the community, and which should by now have yielded more fruitful results.

CSO: 3400/552

NIGERIA

BRIEFS

SUDANESE PRAISES FOREIGN POLICY--The Sudanese ambassador to Nigeria, Dr Al-Rashid Abu Shamah, has praised the federal government for its positive and clear position on issues affecting the African continent. Dr Abu Shamah stated that Nigeria's progressive foreign policy was a pride to Africa and the black race. The ambassador, who was speaking yesterday in Lagos at a news conference to mark the country's national day, appealed to the Nigerian Government not to relent in its efforts to remove the last vestiges of colonialism and racism from Africa. He described the relations between his country and Nigeria as very cordial because, according to him, they are based on a common cultural heritage shared between the peoples of the two countries. [Text] [AB070823 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 7 Jan 83]

INVESTIGATION OF BROADCASTING FIRES--Enugu, 6 Jan (NAN)--Governor Jim Nwobodo of Anambra yesterday in Enugu appointed a four-man tribunal of inquiry to investigate the two separate fire incidents in which the Anambra Broadcasting Corporation (ABC) transmitter and its administrative block were burned down on Christmas day and on New Year day respectively. The tribunal which would be headed by Justice H.O. Olike, includes engineer C.U. Udokwu, Michael Orie Nweke, and Willie Onyeabo. The tribunal would determine whether the separate fire incidents were part of a conspiracy by any person or group of persons or whether they were caused by the faults of some people in authority. It would also determine whether it was desirable for both the NTA [Nigeria Television Authority] and the ABC Enugu to continue to share the same building and, if so, to recommend the manner in which such sharing could be made conducive to the security needs of each organization. The tribunal would ascertain the extent of loss caused to the ABC by the incident and to recommend measures to be adapted to ensure the security of public properties and facilities in the state. The commission will submit its report within 30 days. [Text] [AB070910 Lagos NAN in English 0835 GMT 7 Jan 83]

MAGISTRATES STRIKE--Lagos, 4 Jan (NAN)--Magistrates in different parts of the country went on strike today to support their demand for improved service conditions. A correspondent of the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) in Lagos reported that many of the magistrates showed up in court briefly only to adjourn all cases indefinitely. The magistrates are demanding the implementation of the recommendations of the Judiciary Consultative Council

which include consolidated tax-free allowance for magistrates, provision of day and night watchmen, free accommodation and free supply of water and electricity. They also want the governments to provide them with official vehicles, gardeners, cooks, stewards and better courts. The national president of the Magistrates Association of Nigeria, Mr Ekundayo Kolawole, told a news conference last week that only a few governments had implemented the recommendations while some others partially implemented them. He told the News Agency of Nigeria in Ibadan today that the strike would continue until the demands were met. [Excerpts] [AB050805 Lagos NAN in English 0750 GMT 5 Jan 83]

CSO: 3400/552

SENEGAL

'JEUNE AFRIQUE' INTERVIEW WITH DIOUF REPORTED

AB101720 Paris AFP in French 1451 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Text] Paris, 10 Jan (AFP)--Abdou Diouf, president of the Republic of Senegal, feels that the crisis within the OAU will be very difficult to solve and he does not exclude the possibility of a single meeting for the 19th and 20th heads of state summits.

"We will find it very difficult to start the OAU again," he said in an interview published this week by the weekly JEUNE AFRIQUE. "We are prepared to go to Addis Ababa or to Tripoli," added the Senegalese president, "but on a sane basis and with the respect of everyone's rights."

After stating that the idea of holding only one meeting for the 19th and 20th heads of state summits "is making headway," Abdou Diouf spoke once more in favor of a political solution to the Western Saharan conflict. "It is necessary," he stressed, "for the international community to agree once the Saharan people decide" by referendum.

Mr Diouf asserted on the other hand that the African and Mauritian common organization will be revived. "We would like to transform it," he said, into a more specialized institution, a forum for discussion and reflection and not an organization which has a "political policy."

According to Abdou Diouf, "the Senegalese recovery plan continues and its first results are beneficial." "Our balance of payments," he stressed, "is less deficit-oriented and confidence is being reinstilled."

In reference to the foreign aid his country receives, the president said that apart from its traditional partners, "to whom we pay homage," new financiers "have increased aid appreciably." "For our recovery plan," he added, "we received very firm support from our Arab friends." "They acted like true brothers."

According to the head of state the "Senegambian spirit exists in Gambia and in Senegal, more so on the Gambia side than on the Senegalese side." "We, the Senegalese, will not give up," Abdou Diouf said, "the idea of an organic community between countries which are wholly or partially

French-speaking," "President Francois Mitterrand and I continue to discuss this idea."

"Among the northern countries," President Diouf finally asserted, "France appears to be the one who takes the interests of the Third World and Africa in particular into account."

CSO: 3419/401

UNEP DIRECTOR PRAISES CONSERVATION EFFORTS

Victoria NATION in English 18 Dec 82 pp 1, 2

[Text]

IN a busy schedule that included a call on President Albert René yesterday afternoon, visiting UNEP director Mostafa Tolba said yesterday that he was greatly impressed by Seychelles' dedication to conservation at a time of intensive economic development.

Meanwhile, Seychelles has confirmed an invitation to UNEP that the islands host the final meetings and signing of the East African Regional Seas Action Plan.

Before calling on President René, Dr. Tolba, the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, and senior aides accompanying him, spent nearly two hours in an extraordinary meeting of the Seychelles National Environment Commission (SNEC).

Addressing the SNEC chairman, Planning and External Relations Minister Ma-

xime Ferrari, in the People's Assembly Hall at National House, Dr. Tolba said, "We would very much like to work with you for several reasons, top of which is the fact that your colleagues and

yourself are really quite committed to ensuring that your beautiful islands are not destroyed as a result of the process of development".

The commitment to future generations displayed by Seychelles was especially cherished by UNEP, Dr. Tol-

ba said, describing this as a major component of success".

The meeting, convened especially for the benefit of the visiting UNEP officials, was started off by Dr. Ferrari who described the SNEC as a direct response by the Seychelles Government to the increasing environmental pressures that were evolving in the ecosystems of its islands.

"The creation of a powerful, national policy-making

and co-ordinating body for all conservation and environmental matters is seen as a means of meeting the man-made threats to our heritage with a concerted and well planned strategy", Dr. Ferrari said.

Seychelles, he said, was very conscious of the possible destructive effects of inefficient management of the country's progressive development policies on the finely balanced equilibrium of the islands.

However, the SNEC chairman said, although the country's main efforts were concentrated on its own shores, the success of any environmental strategy had to ultimately rest in a co-ordinated regional approach to meet global problems.

"It is essential, therefore, that the concept of regional co-operation is promoted, in order that we, and our neighbours, are able to co-ordinate the custody of our joint resources responsibly", Dr. Ferrari said.

It was for this reason that the Seychelles Government would be most honoured to host the final meeting of experts and pleni-potentiaries for the adoption of UNEP's East African Regional Seas Action Plan, and the subsequent signing of the necessary conventions and protocols.

In this same spirit, Seychelles invited UNEP's active support in its promotion of the Indian Ocean Alliance, which was seen as a means of co-ordinating co-operation in the conservation of natural resources and wildlife of all the countries in the region.

Since 1980, Dr. Ferrari explained, increasing awareness of the need for such international co-operation had grown so much that considerable interest was now being expressed in setting up a small secretariat to actively implement policies and maintain progress. It was hoped to convene a second meeting of the Alliance in Seychelles next year to consolidate the proposals made in 1980 and to further promote the concept.

The SNEC chairman then referred to a statement that Dr. Tolba made in May this year at the Session of Special Character which preceded the 10th Governing Council of UNEP:

"You either begin in earnest to use the earth's resources rationally and fairly or face an environmental catastrophe as complete and irreversible as any nuclear holocaust".

"This statement is a sad reality", Dr. Ferrari said. "It is the raison d'être of this Commission and I would confirm we are totally committed to the rational of maintaining essential ecological processes

and life support systems, preserving genetic diversity, and utilising species and ecosystems sustainably."

Afterwards the Commission's various sub-committees presented brief reports outlining their work Dr. Tolba and his special assistant, Dr. Yusuf Ahmad, the UNEP director for special assignments, joined in the discussions, asking myriads of questions aimed at getting them a detailed run down of the SNEC's work and objectives.

Dr. Tolba said he was struck by the Commission's great interest in proper planning for the protection of the environment in harmony with national development.

The overall approach of the SNEC was, in his opinion, "definitely on the right track".

However, Dr. Tolba believed, "no government is able to do anything unless the people are convinced that there is a real problem affecting their own life, and that they have to co-operate with the government."

The UNEP director warned that any development exercise, whether industrial, touristic, agricultural or other, and however small or inno-

cent looking, could have a major environmental impact which would make the process of development itself not sustainable".

This threat was especially grave in fragile island ecosystems, he said.

On the other hand, Dr. Tolba continued, "their manageability on one hand and the fragility of the system and its vulnerability on the other; allow for a concrete example to be carried out and used for other island ecosystems".

Dr. Tolba's day also included a visit to the Aldabra exhibition in Victoria's Carnegie Hall.

The UNEP officials will attend the opening of the special vevue reserve on La Digue tomorrow before returning to Nairobi.

SAP

CSO: 3400/562

SEYCHELLES

TOURISM FIGURES PRESAGE BRIGHTER PROSPECTS FOR 1983

Victoria NATION in English 22 Dec 82 pp 1, 2

[Text]

BY the end of 1982 around 46,000 visitors will have come to Seychelles — 10,000 more than expected, journalists were told in London last week as Tourism Director John Enright closed the annual marketing meeting of the Seychelles Tourist Board.

The Board's news bureau reported yesterday that the Director was speaking at a press reception at the Bristol Hotel for more than 40 journalists from Europe.

Mr. Enright said that whilst the Tourist Board is still faced with many grave problems, a major point of achievement and encouragement was that the tourism decline had bottomed out, making brighter prospects for 1983.

For two days prior to the press conference, the Tourist Board held intensive talks, with its European managers and with leading European and Scandinavian tour operators.

The meeting explored the problems of Seychelles tourism during most of 1982

and analysed strategies for continuing the upward trend which began during the late months of the year.

One crucial factor which received careful attention was the airline situation. Tour operators were especially interested in Seychelles' plans to relieve the transport problem when Lufthansa ceases its service in April and when British Airways alters its route pattern from London the same month.

Other participants in the meeting included Park Ltd., the London-based advertising consultants to the Tourist Board who made a visual presentation outlining the updated market research and planning for the continued advertising programme for Seychelles.

Seychelles News Bureau

managers from London, Paris, Frankfurt and Milan attended the meeting, and the Bureau's planning executives outlined a public relations and publicity strategy for the next year. The Bureau revealed that the European media had responded positively to the number of stories and photographs on Seychelles and published a considerable number.

Mr. Enright admitted in a statement to the press that "our problems, however, are far from over. We still have a long way to go in getting the visitor figures up to and beyond the all-time high of 1979. We are doing that through the traditional me-

thods of promotion and sales. We are extremely pleased with the enthusiastic spirit of co-operation the tour operators have demonstrated, and we have promised that, for our part, we will deliver a product beyond compare in the Indian Ocean."

In support of his statement, he told the press of the efforts now being made by the Tourist Board to improve the product and emphasised that so far, the private sector in Seychelles had supported the Board in this area.

The Director later said that on his return to Seychelles he would call a meeting of members of the private sector to appraise them of the details and effects of the marketing meeting.

SAP

CSO: 3400/562

PRESIDENT PRAISES PIONEER YOUTH MOVEMENT

Victoria NATION in English 20 Dec 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] MEMBERS of the Pioneer and Young Pioneer movement have been reminded by President France Albert René that they have the duty to sow and cultivate the seeds of the new society that will benefit themselves and future generations.

At a passing out ceremony at Anse Boileau School on Saturday afternoon where 118 Pioneers — the best from the movement — were decorated with medals after completing a special four day training camp dedicated to the country's revolution, President René said again that the members of this movement formed the base of the new society in which people would live a disciplined, useful and fraternal life in unity.

"If today we have the Pioneer and Young Pioneer movement," he said, "it is because they are the foundation for a better future."

After warning that it would not be easy to transform the system into the new one, he called on the militants "who are younger, more energetic and who have yet a long life ahead", to implant that new society for their own benefit and that of their children.

Dismissing the past and faulty system in which people were brought up to think and work selfishly,

sometimes by oppressing their brothers and sisters, the Head of State added: "If we want to prosper, all of us must struggle together for a society in which all of us, without exception, can be happy".

SUPPORT

After hearing the promise from the 118 qualified Pioneers that they will remain disciplined, motivated and dedicated to work, President René assured them of the support of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front and government for all young people who have chosen the

path for a better future.

The 13-16 year old Pioneers whose special training programme at the camp was based mostly on the Seychellois revolution, also swore to Mr. René, to continue supporting and defending the new society and to remain loyal throughout their life to the party and the people.

They were chosen for the special camp, from the country's districts because of their hard work and good conduct in and out of school. Their dynamism, active participation and militancy in the movement were also taken into consideration when their instructors, teachers and district committees recommended them for the training camp.

Said Antoine Fernandez on behalf of his comrade Pioneers: "In the camp we held discussions on various matters, we've had an exchange of views and acquired better knowledge on what the Pioneers and Young Pioneers movement should offer.

"Our programme of political studies," he told guests at the passing out ceremony, "dealt in great details with the function of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front, our rôle as Pioneers in our socialist society and on the importance of vigilance in the defence of our country".

These studies had made the Pioneers at the camp realised how the revolution has brought about the changes in the people's attitude, in the society, in the education system, work, social security, housing, public transport and other social well being in the country, he said, all these were changes that had brought about marked improvements to the welfare of the Seychellois over the past five years.

"We know that all these changes for the better have been realised thanks to the revolutionary actions of our SPPF party — the political organisation led by Comrade President René," young Fernandez said.

He described the passing out ceremony as an important event in their lives and a show of the confidence the party has in them.

The ceremony itself was full of the revolutionary fervour and vigour that could only emanate from a dynamic youth organisation. One guest at the parade said he was moved by the show of smartness and touched by words the Pioneers pronounced when they took their oath — even the hills behind the Anse Boileau School reverberated the words and footsteps.

Fourteen year old Jaris Rachel from Anse Royale led President René at the parade

inspection, to the tune of 'Un Ange', played by the movement's own musical group. Then to the sounds of 'Marche de Victoria' and 'Solda René pa pou mor koumsa', the qualified Pioneers marched past and saluted the Head of State.

President René himself decorated the eleven platoon leaders with special medals, the same awards the other Pioneers pinned on themselves during the same ceremony. Most of the Pioneers who did their pass-out on Saturday will be leaving the movement next year to join the National Youth Service.

Before breaking camp the next day, they and the people of Anse Boileau were treated to a lively series of spectacles which were more or less a replica of the movement's successful fund raising show at the Stade Populaire last October.

The passing out ceremony was also watched by Youth and Defence Minister Ogilvy Berlouis, Education and Information Minister James Michel, Health Minister Esme Jumeau, Youth and Defence Principal Secretary Ralph Adam, and other SPPF and government officials.

SAP

CSO: 3400/562

SOUTH AFRICA

TOP NAMES BACK CALL ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 10 Dec 82 p 27

[Text]

More than 1 200 prominent South African businessmen, lawyers, educationists and clergy have identified with the ideals underlying International Human Rights Day today.

Last weekend in two newspapers the names of 1 287 people appeared under a statement of support for human rights. Many of the signatories contributed R20 to the cost of the advertisement.

Under the heading, "The rights of ALL the people," the statement said Human Rights Day was observed throughout the world by men and women who believed fundamental human rights should be protected by the rule of law.

The statement enshrined a belief in human rights for all without distinction on grounds of colour, language, sex, religion, political opinion, property or wealth.

According to the statement, everyone has the right to:

- Life, liberty and security.
- Freedom of movement and expression.
- Freedom of expression.

- Participation in the country's economic life.
- Participation in political affairs of the country.

- Citizenship in the country of his birth.

"We believe all people are equal before the law, that they have a right to access to the courts and that they are innocent until proved guilty," the statement said.

"Therefore no person should be subject to any cruel, inhuman or degrading punishment, to arbitrary detention or restriction of liberty.

"We dedicate ourselves to the attainment and preservation of these fundamental rights.

"We urge all our fellow South Africans to do the same."

The list of men and women who identified with the statement reads like a Who's Who of South Africa.

From the business world are Mr Harry Oppenheimer, director of the Anglo American Corporation, Mr Raymond Ackerman, chairman of Pick 'n Pay, Mr Mike Rosholt, chairman of Barlow Rand and Chancellor of the University of the Witwatersrand, Mr Tony Bloom, head of Premier Milling, and Mr

Natie Kirsh, head of Kirsh Industries.

Lawyers for Human Rights helped write the statement and collect signatures and advocates, attorneys and law professors added their names to the list.

Educationists and academics who signed the statement included the former Vice Chancellor of the University of the Witwatersrand, Professor D J du Plessis, and his predecessor, Professor G R Bozzoli.

Professor Andre Brink and fellow author Alan Paton signed the statement as did Mr Paton's son Dr Jonathan Paton, who is a lecturer at Wits.

Religious leaders who signed included the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, and the SACC president, the Rev Peter Storey.

The Roman Catholic Church was represented by Archbishop Dennis Hurley, and the Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg Bishop Timothy Bavin, also signed.

The Chief Rabbi of Johannesburg, Rabbi B M Caspar, also identified with the statement.

Former cricket star and administrator, Dr Ali Bacher, former

Springbok rugby captain Morne du Plessis, cricketers Barry Richards and Vincent van der Bijl and runners Bruce Fordyce and Johnny Halberstadt signed the statement.

South African entertainers who expressed their belief in human rights included actor Gordon Mulholland, singer Nick Taylor and the husband and wife stage team of Louis Burke and Joan Brickhill.

A spokesman for the committee which promoted the campaign to highlight Human Rights Day said no politicians were asked to put their names to the statement, to avoid accusations that the statement had a political slant.

He said the omission of some famous names did not necessarily mean these people refused to sign the statement.

"We had people in some areas of the country who fell down in getting people to sign," he said.

"It often depended on the personalities of the people assigned to get names as to who was approached."

The spokesman said the decision to observe Human Rights Day with a public-signed statement was taken recently and this was another reason why more names were not included.

CSO: 3400/564

SOUTH AFRICA

MINISTRY MEASURES TO CONTROL FISHING CRITICIZED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 9 Dec 82 p 31

[Text] Cape Town--Scientific evidence on the Cape's fish stocks and their breeding patterns show that the new measures to conserve the pelagic fishing industry announced yesterday by the Deputy Minister of Environmental Affairs might be a blunder with disastrous consequences for the fishing industry, fisheries scientists said.

Instead of following scientific advice and reducing the Cape pelagic quota from 380 000 to 325 000, Mr John Wiley had increased the anchovy quota by one tenth by not including species such as lantern fish, maasbunker and redeye in the global quota.

Break

This mean's another 30 000 tons of anchovies could be taken, stretching the already overworked fish resource to breaking point.

Scientists said Mr Wiley's move to change the pelagic season to November to March instead of the existing January to August was apparently based on incorrect information.

Mr Wiley said the reason for the change in season was that "all scientific evidence showed the fish spawned in October." Fisheries experts on the other hand said the only scientific evidence they could point to show that most of the anchovy spawning took place in the middle of the new catching season.

A graph published in a fisheries bulletin showed the monthly egg production of the Cape peaked sharply during late November and December.

The bulletin of the International Commission for the South East Atlantic Fishery showed that October, November, December, January and February were all months in which egg production was heavy.

Expert

Dr Doug Butterworth, a Department of Applied Mathematics man and acknowledged expert on fish stocks, said Mr Wiley did not seem to understand the concept of a maximum sustainable yield.

"The best possible estimate by scientists is just as likely to be too little as too much--that's what a best possible estimate means. It is essential these estimates are acted on," said Dr Butterworth. Dr Butterworth said the ideal method to utilise a resource like fish could be compared with a wise investor who, having capital in the bank, lived off the interest.

The interest, in the case of a fishery, was the recruitment rate.

Point

Ideally the fish should be caught to a point where the product of the stock of "capital" and the recruitment or "interest" was at a maximum. That was the maximum sustainable yield.

Mr Wiley said he could not cut back on the quota because the scientists could offer no growth prospect for the industry, that the price of fish meal would rise resulting in a chain reaction and that the small boat owner would be adversely affected.

"Mr Wiley is living on his capital. Where does he expect the growth potential to come from? The scientists have told him that 325 000 tons is the best estimate. Anything over that is eating into the capital of the fish reserves," said Dr Butterworth.

Anchovy

"The latest estimates show that the anchovy estimates are too high and a figure in the low 200 000's might be a lot closer to the safe limit.

"Mr Wiley admits there is a problem in the Cape pelagic industry and its seems a strange way to solve the problem by increasing the quota."

CSO: 3400/564

SOUTH AFRICA

SEIFSA SEES 1983 AS TIME OF CONSOLIDATION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Jan 83 p 18

[Text]

THE Steel and Engineering Industries Federation of South Africa (Seifsa), in their review of business conditions in the metal and engineering industries during 1982 and outlook for 1983, says real economic activity in the metal and engineering industries started to slow down towards the end of 1981.

It retained, however, some carry-over momentum from the relatively satisfactory growth rate of 1981 during the first half of 1982 but declined sharply as from the third quarter.

In the final quarter, depressed activity levels reflected definite recessionary conditions in a number of major sectors, particularly the important iron and steel industries.

In addition to softening domestic demand, widespread reductions in inventories towards the end of the year and some postponement of planned capital investment, both in the public and private sectors, aggravated the general downswing situation.

Physical production

volumes in the basic metals sectors, particularly in the ferrochrome sector of the ferro alloy industries, showed a month by month downward trend during 1982.

Both domestic and export demand for steel products weakened considerably in the final months of the year and output of steel ingots is now expected to be some 8.5-million tons as compared with the 8.8-million tons of 1981.

The continuing crisis in the Western European steel industry also severely affected steel exports which are expected to show a drop of some 36 percent in tonnages exported for 1982, as compared with the previous year.

Steel producers are not anticipating any turnaround in the world steel market until mid-1984. Despatches of rolled and drawn steel products, including exports, are also expected to drop by some 15 percent during 1983, and near to medium prospects look bleak.

In contrast, the stainless steel industry, which entered a new phase of

expansion during 1981, was able to maintain relatively satisfactory production levels and, despite the recessionary trends in the overall economy, anticipates some further potential for import replacement and export demand in the medium term.

South Africa's export-intensive ferro alloys industry, which rates among the five largest producers in the world, faces similar difficult trading conditions to the iron and steel industries and is operating at substantially reduced capacity.

So far as the outlook for 1983 is concerned, there are a number of severe constraints.

The continuing weakness of the world economic situation gives small cause for optimism of any meaningful revival in the economies of South Africa's major trading partnership during 1983.

Present indications are that the downswing in the South African economy will become firmly entrenched and the expected further decline in the levels of activity of the mining, automotive and

transport sectors will severely inhibit production performance in the Seifsa group of industries.

Seifsa also anticipates there will be further difficulties in the industrial relations field during 1983 and recent strikes are seen as a serious warning of possible future industrial disruptions.

Nevertheless, Seifsa believes sound industrial relations procedures can be established at both company and industry level for resolving worker problems and disputes when they arise.

In overall, 1983 is seen as a year of consolidation and realistic adjustment for the basic metal, metal fabricating and engineering industries.

Further, despite fairly general deterioration of production performances in the majority of the metal and engineering industries, the relatively high levels of capital spending, as recently announced, reflect a continuing confidence by the Seifsa group of industries in the long term outlook of the South African economy.—SAPA.

CSO: 3400/561

SOUTH AFRICA

WOOL BOARD CAMPAIGNS TO TAP GROWING BLACK MARKET

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Jan 83 p 11

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text]

THE SA Wool Board has pulled out all the stops in a massive campaign to exploit the country's rapidly growing Black market — claimed by economists to be the country's most important consumer market.

Main emphasis in the board's campaign is men's wear, against the background of survey results indicating that the typical Black man relates his clothing very closely to status and prestige, according to a top Wool Board official.

Mr Nick Daws, assistant product manager for the board's men'swear department, said in Pretoria that projected figures for the future underlined the massive potential of the Black market.

Until fairly recently the population constituted a relatively unknown and neglected market, with most enterprises directing their efforts to the greater spending power of White consumers.

But this situation was changing rapidly as a result of political, social, economic and demographic influences, he said.

Clearly Blacks were now emerging as the most potent and important consumer group in the country.

The economically active Black urban male population had been defined as a specific market, and a marketing strategy developed for it.

This strategy was based on a number of known characteristics of the Black man.

He was, for instance, very quality conscious in clothing and was traditionally inclined to buy wool, particularly trousers and knitwear.

Brandnames, he said, played a very important role in his purchasing decision.

Also, the "international" image in clothing was an important factor.

"The typical Black man relates his clothing very closely to status and prestige, and tends to spend more on clothing than the Black woman — and proportionately more than his White counterpart," said Mr Daws.

It was estimated that economically active Blacks would increase from 8,2 million in 1980 to 10,5 million at the turn

of the century. This meant that from being two-thirds of the economically active population in 1980, Blacks would represent three-quarters of the group by 2 000.

The real earnings of Blacks had increased by 63 percent, compared with those of Whites, between 1970 and 1980.

At present, Blacks accounted for more than 50 percent of consumption in the clothing and footwear market, he said.

CSO: 3400/561

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

JOBLESSNESS FIGURES--Unemployment among whites, coloureds and Asians, increased by more than 38 percent in the 12 months from August last year to September this year. A Sanlam economic survey, released in Pretoria, for December says the number of registered unemployed whites, coloureds and Asians increased sharply from 15 000 in August 1981 to almost 24 500--an increase of 9 500 --in September this year. And although the official information on the number of unemployed blacks is out of date, the survey report says it nevertheless also indicates a steeply rising trend. "While it may be accepted that persons in unskilled and semi-skilled occupations are hardest hit by the leveling off in the rate of employment, it is nevertheless evident that many of the latest cutbacks in staff are not limited to these groups." It adds that the chances are that employment in the non-agricultural sectors of the economy could show a slight decline next year and this levelling-off will occur in all sectors, particularly trade, industry and transport services. It therefore seems unemployment will show a further sharp rise next year and will reach more or less the same high levels as in 1978/79. "The weak economic climate and the expectation that conditions will deteriorate further during the next 12 months, also explain the present spate of dismissals."

[Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 14 Dec 82 p 1]

'SPORTS' COMPANY APPROVED--The Cabinet has approved the setting up of a non-profit company to develop the national sports complex planned for a site in Crown Mines. In a statement issued in Pretoria this week, the Minister of Sport, Dr Viljoen, said the private sector, and particularly private developers interested in certain aspects of the projects, would be able to obtain shares in this company. The Government will provide the necessary infrastructure such as roads, services and parking areas, he said, adding that work on these would begin soon. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 9 Dec 82 p 6]

CHEAPER FERTILIZER--The Maize Board has announced that it is to make available to maize farmers 74 000 tons of urea fertilizer at almost R100 a ton cheaper than ruling prices. This step follows Friday's announcement that the price of fertilizer is to go up by more than 13 percent. The chairman of the Maize Board, Mr Crawford von Abo, says the 74 000 tons of fertilizer is part of the 280 000 tons obtained in February last year in an exchange transaction overseas. The urea will be marketed in two phases by the co-operatives. Up to 34 000 tons will be made available on February 1 and 40 000 tons on June 1. The urea will be sold at R282 a ton.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Jan 83 p 10]

POPULATION FIGURES--South Africa had an estimated population of 25,5-million in June this year, according to preliminary mid-year estimates released in Pretoria yesterday by the Central Statistical Services Office. The census excluded the Republics of Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei and Transkei. It is difficult to compare this year's figure with last year's 25,59-million, as it included Ciskei. A breakdown of the estimated mid-year figures for 1982 showed there were 4,67-million Whites, 17,258-million Blacks, 2,7-million Coloureds and 853 000 Asians. The Zulus remained the largest Black group with an estimated 6-million people. The Northern Sothos were second-largest with an estimated 2,49-million and the Xhosas the third-largest with an estimated 2,46-million.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 31 Dec 82 p 11]

CSO: 3400/561

PRESIDENT CONGRATULATES POPULACE ON 1982 ACHIEVEMENTS

EA011348 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 31 Dec 82

[Text] President Milton Obote has called on all Ugandans at home and abroad to enter 1983 with hope and confidence. In a new year message to the nation, the president sent to all Ugandans at home and abroad congratulations for the achievements recorded in 1982.

In 1981, he said, the government introduced policies to improve the economic and security situation in the country. These policies were pursued during the year now ending and the effects have shown encouraging improvement in every aspect of life.

It was during the year now ending, he added, that peace and stability returned to the districts of West Nile [words indistinct] and those districts now join the rest of the districts in the northern, eastern and western regions in the enjoyment of peace and in the exciting task of production of wealth [words indistinct] being readily available throughout the country.

Commenting on the recent accident in Nairobi whereby the fuel depot was damaged by fire, the president cautioned Ugandans that the accident might affect the supply of fuel in Uganda for some days to come. He assured the country that sufficient funds had been allocated for the importation of fuel and that any shortage that might occur will not be due to lack of forward planning or lack of funds. It will be a temporary shortage caused in particular by the accident and everything is being done to correct the situation.

The president noted with pleasure that our parliamentary form of government is working. In the past year alone the cabinet met 68 times. The Parliament is working and enacting laws. The police force has been strengthened and will continue to be strengthened, and the army has virtually returned to barracks.

He also pointed out that the law courts are functioning. Trade unions, youth movements, the cooperative movement and all forms of associations including opposition political parties are operating freely.

All these and others, he said, represent a most impressive and welcome achievement by the people of Uganda towards a peaceful, united and prosperous country wherein the citizens enjoy full human rights and democracy.

Finally, President Obote wished all Ugandans a happy and prosperous new year.

CSO: 3400/553

ZIMBABWE

BRIEFS

REBELS DESTROY DAM EQUIPMENT--Harare.--Zimbabwe's Minister of Water Resources and Development, Mr Cephas Msipa, yesterday denounced the destruction by dissidents of construction equipment worth R2-million, most of which was for water development. Describing the destruction at Tsholotsho as the worst ever, Mr Msipa called on villagers to "declare war against bandits who are bent on such acts of arson". The Minister said in an interview it would be a long time before the water development programmes resumed in Tsholotsho, partly because some of the destroyed equipment was difficult to replace. Dissidents last week destroyed six caterpillar tractors, four scrapers, two compressors, two water bowsers, 14 tents, 12 200 litre fuel drums and camp equipment at Makayeni in the Tsholotsho area. Mr. Msipa said the equipment was being used to construct a dam and work was halfway completed. "We had sent our work teams to the area as a result of a request from the people in Tsholotsho. "We had made so much progress. The damage to construction equipment was such that I do not see us continuing for some time," he said. --Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Jan 83 p 11]

CSO: 3400/561

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